

trained, upgraded, promoted, and otherwise treated during employment without regard to race, creed, color, or national origin. It shall consist of a comprehensive analysis and evaluation of each aspect of the aforementioned practices, policies, and conditions resulting therefrom. Where necessary, recommendations for appropriate sanctions shall be made.

(b) Where deficiencies are found to exist, reasonable efforts shall be made to secure compliance through conciliation and persuasion. Before the contractor can be found to be in compliance with the order, it must make a specific commitment in writing, to correct any such deficiencies. The commitment must include the precise action to be taken and dates for completion. The time period allotted shall be no longer than the minimum period necessary to effect such changes. Upon approval of the Contract Compliance Officer, appropriate Deputy or the agency head of such commitment, the contractor may be considered in compliance, on condition that the commitments are faithfully kept. The contractor shall be notified that making such commitments does not preclude future determinations of noncompliance based on a finding that the commitments are not sufficient to achieve compliance. (Emphasis added.)

AUTHORIZATION FOR COMMITTEES TO FILE REPORTS, INCLUDING MINORITY, INDIVIDUAL, ADDITIONAL, AND SUPPLEMENTARY VIEWS, DURING ADJOURNMENT

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all committees be authorized to file reports, including minority, individual, additional, and supplementary views, during the adjournment of the Senate from the close of business today until noon Friday next.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1969

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I move, in accordance with the previous order, that the Senate stand in adjournment until Friday, March 7, 1969, at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 1 minute p.m.) the Senate adjourned until Friday, March 7, 1969, at 12 o'clock meridian.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 4, 1969:

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Edwin S. Cohen, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

John G. Veneman, of California, to be Under Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Patricia Reilly Hitt, of California, to be an Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Creed C. Black, of Illinois, to be an Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Lawrence M. Cox, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Hilary J. Sandoval, Jr., of Texas, to be Administrator of the Small Business Administration.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

G. Warren Nutter, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense.

John L. McLucas, of Massachusetts, to be Under Secretary of the Air Force.

Grant Hansen, of California, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Stanley R. Resor, of Connecticut, to be Secretary of the Army.

Thaddeus R. Beal, of Massachusetts, to be Under Secretary of the Army.

William K. Brehm, of Michigan, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Army.

Eugene M. Becker, of New York, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Army.

IN THE AIR FORCE

Maj. Gen. Selmon W. Wells, FR3991, Regular Air Force, to be assigned to positions of importance and responsibility designated by the President, in the grade of lieutenant general, under the provisions of section 8066, title 10, of the United States Code.

Maj. Gen. Duward L. Crow, FR18061, Regular Air Force, to be assigned to positions of importance and responsibility designated by the President, in the grade of lieutenant general, under the provisions of section 8066, title 10, of the United States Code.

The following officer to be placed on the retired list, in the grade of lieutenant general, under the provisions of section 8962, title 10, of the United States Code:

Lt. Gen. Bertram C. Harrison, FR1425 (major general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

IN THE ARMY

The following-named officer, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3066, to be assigned to a position of importance and responsibility designated by the President under subsection (a) of section 3066, in the grade of lieutenant general:

Maj. Gen. Charles Allen Corcoran, O31721, U.S. Army.

The following-named officer to be placed

on the retired list, in the grade of lieutenant general, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3962:

Lt. Gen. William Frederick Cassidy, O18354, Army of the United States (major general, U.S. Army).

The following-named officer for appointment as Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3036:

Maj. Gen. Frederick James Clarke, O20572, U.S. Army.

The following-named officer, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3066, to be assigned to a position of importance and responsibility designated by the President under subsection (a) of section 3066, in grade of lieutenant general:

Maj. Gen. Frederick James Clarke, O20572, U.S. Army.

IN THE NAVY

Rear Adm. Robert L. Townsend, U.S. Navy, having been designated for commands and other duties determined by the President to be within the contemplation of title 10, United States Code, section 5231, for appointment to the grade of vice admiral while so serving.

Rear Adm. Vincent P. de Poix, U.S. Navy, having been designated for commands and other duties determined by the President to be within the contemplation of title 10, United States Code, section 5231, for appointment to the grade of vice admiral while so serving.

The following-named officers of the Naval Reserve for temporary promotion to the grade of rear admiral, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

LINE

Alban Weber. John B. Johnson.
Frederick A. Wiggin. Michael Lorenzo.

MEDICAL CORPS

Eugene Cronkite.

SUPPLY CORPS

Harland E. Holman.

Vice Adm. Andrew McB. Jackson, Jr., U.S. Navy, for appointment to the grade of vice admiral on the retired list, pursuant to title 10, United States Code, section 5233.

Vice Adm. John M. Lee, U.S. Navy, for appointment as a senior member of the Military Staff Committee of the United Nations, pursuant to title 10, United States Code, section 711.

IN THE AIR FORCE

The nominations beginning John S. McNeill, to be major, and ending Walter W. Young, Jr., to be second lieutenant, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on February 17, 1969.

IN THE ARMY

The nominations beginning Claude M. Adams, to be colonel, and ending John A. Swanson, to be captain, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on February 17, 1969.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Tuesday, March 4, 1969

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.
The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

The Lord is my defence; and God is the rock of my refuge.—Psalm 94: 22.

O God and Father of us all, who art the creator and the sustainer of all mankind, we pray that our lives may be built not upon the shifting sands of superficial spirits but upon the firm foundation of a fruitful faith in Thee.

As we pray, reveal to us Thy glory, make known Thy wisdom, and awaken in us a greater desire for goodness, truth, and love that our affections may be purified, our ambitions refined, our minds cleansed, and a right spirit be renewed within us. Ennobled by Thy presence, may we be, for our generation, channels through which Thy kingdom may come and Thy will be done on earth.

We pray for our Nation that our people may grow in a sense of responsibility,

may cultivate the spirit of good will, and may dare to be pioneers in brotherhood sustaining the hands and hearts of all who venture to end strife and to bring in peace.

In the name of Him who said, "Love one another," we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Leonard, one of his secretaries.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS OF THE U.S. MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries:

FEBRUARY 28, 1969.

HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to Public Law 301 of the 78th Congress, I have appointed the following members of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to serve as members of the Board of Visitors to the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy for the year 1969: Hon. THOMAS N. DOWNING, of Virginia; Hon. JOHN M. MURPHY, of New York; and Hon. CHARLES A. MOSHER, of Ohio.

As chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, I am authorized to serve as an ex officio member of the Board.

Sincerely,

EDWIN A. GARMATZ,
Chairman.

THE LATE HONORABLE ROSS RIZLEY

(Mr. BELCHER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BELCHER. Mr. Speaker, I am very sad to announce that a former Member of this House, Ross Rizley, passed away in Oklahoma City last night at 12:45.

After leaving the House, Ross was Solicitor of the Post Office Department, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board; and for the past several years he has been a Federal district judge in Oklahoma City.

I intend to take a special order next week, at which time any of the Members who want to eulogize Mr. Rizley will have the opportunity to do so.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BELCHER. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, the news of the loss of Ross Rizley is tragic news indeed for Oklahoma and for all who knew and who loved this wonderful man.

In the earliest days I spent in Washington, Ross Rizley and his family were among the kindest and most hospitable of all the people I met.

I certainly grieve at hearing of his loss, and I join the gentleman in extending my deepest sympathy to his family.

Mr. BELCHER. Mr. Speaker, as I said, I will take a special order next week, at which time every Member will have an opportunity to speak.

THE TRIBUTE TO SENATOR JOHN C. STENNIS

(Mr. MONTGOMERY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, it was my great pleasure and privilege, along with other members of the Mississippi congressional delegation, to attend the splendid tribute to Senator JOHN C. STENNIS held last evening in Jackson, Miss.

The occasion was an appreciation dinner honoring Senator STENNIS for his long and extraordinary service to his State and to his Nation during the past quarter of a century, and for the promise of greater future service in his new capacity as chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

The list of national political and military dignitaries who traveled to Mississippi to demonstrate their appreciation of Senator STENNIS was a lengthy, impressive one. Participants in the formal program following the dinner were Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird, Senators RICHARD RUSSELL, of Georgia, and MARGARET CHASE SMITH, of Maine, the ranking Democratic and Republican members of the Senate Armed Services Committee, and Congressman L. MENDEL RIVERS, of South Carolina, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee.

Also taking part in the program were Mississippi's senior Senator, JAMES O. EASTLAND, her Governor, John Bell Williams, and her Lieutenant Governor, Charles L. Sullivan. Mr. Bob Morrow, chairman of the appreciation dinner, was also a participant.

Among the many distinguished guests were a number of Senators and Congressmen, members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the chief noncommissioned officers of the major service branches, representatives of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the astronauts, and many, many more.

The event was a glorious and fitting tribute to Mississippi's Senator JOHN STENNIS.

IS THIS IGNORANCE OR TOO MUCH LEARNING?

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, students and professors who are now protesting against what they call military abuse of science will do well to realize that military research is necessary insurance for America's safety for tomorrow. The efforts to build a political force among scientists to promote research for peaceful pursuits—as opposed to military research—may very well play into Communist hands by helping to weaken our Nation's defenses.

It is also worthy of note that a substantial part of the operating costs of the average major educational institution today is paid by the U.S. Government through research grants. At least

a significant number of the professors and students who are protesting the Pentagon influence in science are making their living from the same funds which they are protesting.

The protestors call ill-advised and hazardous such projects as the antiballistic-missile system, the enlargement of America's nuclear arsenal, and the development of chemical and biological weapons. Failure in any of these fields would be a direct invitation for widescale Communist aggression. In case of chemical and biological defense, it has been revealed that the Russians have a capacity seven or eight times as great as that of the entire free world—a very dangerous picture.

It would be interesting to know of the amount of participation by these same protestors in patriotic organizations which stand up for America.

PEARL HARBOR ATTACKER INVITED TO U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY

(Mr. WOLFF asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, last night Gen. Minoru Genda, of the Japanese Navy, spoke at the Naval Academy at Annapolis despite the fact that he played a major role in planning the dastardly attack at Pearl Harbor 28 years ago.

The general is now embarking on a speaking tour of the United States in which he will repeat time and again how the inhuman attack on Pearl Harbor was planned. He is undertaking this speaking tour as a guest of the U.S. Government.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot understand the kind of mentality that welcomes to the United States a man responsible for the deaths of thousands of Americans in a surprise act of war. General Genda's visit to the United States is a stinging, inexcusable and vicious affront to the families of the men who died at Pearl Harbor.

While I do welcome current friendly relations with Japan, I also feel that an open-armed welcome for General Genda is quite unnecessary and a flagrant breach of trust with the memory of the men who died at Pearl Harbor.

Accordingly, I am today writing to the Secretary of State to urge that General Genda's visit and speaking tour be ended promptly to minimize the insult and hurt to the families of the men killed at Pearl Harbor and all the veterans of World War II.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLFF. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I find myself in full agreement with the sentiments expressed by the distinguished gentleman from New York. Many of us here remember Pearl Harbor and we neither understand nor approve this invitation to a man who was instrumental in bringing death and sorrow to so many of the American people.

Mr. WOLFF. I thank the gentleman.

CHANGE IN DEBT CEILING

(Mr. VANIK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with the President's message on February 24, 1969, Treasury officials will tomorrow recommend a debt ceiling plan which would exclude \$82 billion of Government debt to the trust funds from the Federal debt and thereby make it appear that a \$17 billion increase in the Federal debt ceiling looks like a reduction of the debt ceiling to \$300 billion.

The Congress of the United States must never sanction the kind of fiscal fraud which would let the American people believe that the debt ceiling was being reduced to \$300 billion when the proposal in truth is an increase in the debt ceiling to \$382 billion. This kind of debt juggling assaults the fiscal integrity of the country and will fool no one. The proposal is a sham which would undermine the public confidence.

The \$82 billion debt to the trust funds is money which the Federal Treasury owes these trust funds. It has to be paid back—every dollar of it. It represents the obligation of the Federal Treasury to pay back funds which were loaned to the Treasury by the social security fund, the highway trust fund, and the unemployment insurance fund. These funds bought bonds and obligations of Treasury with these special funds.

If these trust fund debts are to be excluded from the Federal debt, the Government has lost its capacity to be a fair and honest trustee—and perhaps we should in a more positive way insure the integrity of these trust funds and the obligation for their full and complete repayment.

I hope this Congress will vigorously oppose these efforts to obscure the Federal debt by excluding \$82 billion in public obligations from the debt ceiling.

ACTION NEEDED ON VIETNAM

(Mr. ROGERS of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the continued attacks by the enemy throughout South Vietnam are taking an increasing toll of American lives. We are told that during the first week of the offensive, over 300 U.S. soldiers were killed. A heavy toll in civilian casualties, and allied forces, must also be taken into account.

The silence here at home from the advocates of the U.S. bombing halt was to be expected. These protestors urged that the United States stop the bombing as a sign of good faith so that peace talks could begin. Well, the bombing was halted, the talks begun, and the enemy continues its killing indiscriminately.

The Vietcong chief negotiator at Paris, Tran Buu Kiem, yesterday said the attacks are part of a new Communist offensive to strengthen their position.

Thus far the only American response has been a few protest notes and guarded public statements.

The parents and friends of our men in Vietnam have a right to know what they may expect from our Government to protect the lives of our troops. The bombing halt has allowed the enemy to reinforce and resupply its troops throughout South Vietnam, and especially in the area in and around the DMZ where heavy fighting occurred yesterday. That restraint on the part of the United States may have been a necessary risk to get the peace talks started, but we are certainly under no obligation to continue this one-sided restraint in the face of new offensive action by the other side.

The President has announced a TV news conference for this evening to discuss foreign policy. His trip to Europe will of course be a primary topic, as it should be. From all indications, the President's trip was a success and should lead to better communications between our Western allies. It is my hope however that the President will announce the action this Government will take in response to the new Vietcong offensive.

The number one foreign policy concern of the United States is clearly the war in Vietnam. It is there that 300 Americans were killed last week. It is there that 35 marines were killed or wounded at the DMZ just yesterday. The war is clearly not of President Nixon's making, and we all realize he has been in office only 6 weeks. It is the nature of the Presidency, however, and his responsibility as both Commander in Chief and foreign policy director, to take whatever steps are necessary to insure that our men are given every measure of support needed until such time as they can be returned home.

The Nation will be watching and listening this evening, as will North Vietnam.

PRESIDENT NIXON'S EUROPEAN VISIT

(Mr. CONABLE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CONABLE. Mr. Speaker, by all available measures President Nixon's European tour must be adjudged a success. The President exhibited a confidence, a realistic approach, and a relaxed and friendly attitude that were warmly accepted. Most important, I believe, is that he avoided any semblance of a credibility gap; he did not promise the impossible, nor did he raise hopes beyond our capacity to deliver. Nothing could be more important as a first step in deserving the confidence of our allies, as well as the confidence of our own citizens.

I was particularly impressed with the note the President struck in Brussels. In saying that NATO must "replace the unity of a common fear with the community of shared purpose," he recognized that the role of the organization must evolve to meet changing needs. NATO should not require an immediate external threat to remain a viable organization. Too many common problems exist for advanced societies—problems of urban blight, of congestion and pollution—on which cooperation and a sharing of ideas are needed.

As the President noted:

The tie that binds Europe and America is not the contemplation of danger. The ties that bind our continents are the common tradition of freedom, the common desire for progress, the common passion for peace.

Hopefully, these common ties have been drawn a little tighter as a result of President Nixon's visit.

NEW LIFE BREATHED INTO NATO

(Mr. PIRNIE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PIRNIE. Mr. Speaker, President Nixon's trip has breathed new life into NATO.

In recent years, until last summer in fact, NATO had seemed to be losing vigor. France had withdrawn from military participation and some members seemed to be doing no more than going through the motions of participation.

The Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in August brought about a new awareness of the danger to Western Europe from the East:

But many NATO nations still harbored doubts over the willingness of the United States to use its tremendous power in support of its European allies. Doubts were also raised over whether we would take full account of their views, especially in relation to United States negotiations with the Soviet Union.

Addressing the NATO Council last week in Brussels, President Nixon went a long way toward putting these fears at rest when he said:

The United States is determined to listen with a new attentiveness to its NATO partners, not only because they have a right to be heard, but because we want their ideas. And I believe we have a right to expect that consultation shall be a two-way street . . . I pledge to you today that in any negotiations directly affecting the interests of the NATO nations, there will be full and genuine consultation before and during those negotiations.

The President's strong assurances coupled with his private conversations with leaders of NATO nations have—by all available accounts—instilled new life and confidence into the Atlantic partnership. For this reason alone President Nixon's trip must be regarded as an outstanding success.

WORKING TRIP OF PRESIDENT NIXON

(Mr. ADAIR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, President Richard M. Nixon returned to the United States Sunday evening from a working trip to Europe—a trip that emphasized his remarks to the NATO Council:

I have come for work, not for ceremony; to inquire, not to insist; to consult, not to convince; to listen and learn.

I speak today in gratitude to President Nixon for making this arduous journey

so early in his administration—less than 6 weeks after his inauguration as President of the United States.

This initiative by the President dramatized his strong desire for peace and the continuing importance of our alliance with the NATO countries in maintaining the peace. As the President said:

As NATO enters its third decade, I see for it an opportunity to be more than it ever has been before: a bulwark of peace, the architect of a new means of partnership and an invigorated forum for new ideas and new technologies to enrich the lives of our peoples.

I would like to compliment the President for bringing new vigor to our NATO alliance, for focusing on the ties that bind our continents together—"the common tradition of freedom, the common desire for progress, the common passion for peace."

PRESIDENT NIXON'S TRIP TO EUROPE

(Mr. McCLODY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McCLODY. Mr. Speaker, I want to join in the statement just made by my colleague, the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. Speaker, the President of the United States has returned from a most successful journey to Europe. It is encouraging to me that one of President Nixon's first major decisions in office was to go to Europe and to visit with our friends.

Indeed, some questioned the advisability of such a trip so early in a new administration. I think the wisdom of that important decision is now apparent.

The world in which we live today is a turbulent one. The speed with which international crises confront and overwhelm us can be startling. To meet the many great challenges and tasks facing us, we must engage in discussions with many world leaders.

But, as President Nixon has long maintained, before we discuss matters affecting international security, we must first talk to our friends. In this sense, the President's early trip to Europe for conversations with our allies was timely and wise.

Although nothing dramatic was anticipated from this journey, I think that a great new spirit has emerged, a spirit of trust, a spirit of mutual confidence, and a spirit of friendship with the nations of Western Europe.

All those who search and pray for peace among nations must take heart from the leadership of President Nixon. I am confident that citizens of many lands would wish to join me in saying thank you, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT NIXON'S TRIP TO EUROPE

(Mrs. MAY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mrs. MAY. Mr. Speaker, President

Nixon's trip to Europe was not marked by great claims before it began. It was not marked by great claims during the trip itself. It has not been marked by great claims since his return.

This is perhaps the most significant aspect of the trip itself. It signifies that President Nixon not only favors quiet diplomacy—but that he practices it. He has made it quite clear, at the same time, that our allies need not fear that the United States will be dealing on matters of concern to them without full consultation. And he had made it clear that this consultation will not be merely a perfunctory informative function.

This combination of quiet diplomacy and close consultation with our allies will go far to foster that most important of all qualities in diplomatic affairs—the quality of trust. When nations deal with their vital concerns, it is important that they trust those with whom they talk.

Our allies must know that we understand their interests and their concerns, and that we value partnership highly enough to strengthen it with candid, forthright, and responsible discussion.

Mr. Speaker, President Nixon, both by his trip and by his dignified handling of it has earned the respect and gratitude of the Congress and of all the people of the United States.

PRESIDENT NIXON'S TRIP TO EUROPE

(Mr. BERRY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I want to join with my colleagues in commending President Nixon on his trip to Europe. He has reaffirmed our partnership with our European allies by going to Europe to consult with them, to listen to them, and to search with them for answers to the critical problems we face together.

By his action the President has earned admiration and friendship in Europe. He has also earned our gratitude for his efforts. The world is too big, too turbulent, too fraught with crisis for America to do everything alone. The problems we face are of such magnitude that we and our NATO allies must consult and work together.

The purpose of this trip—

The President told the NATO Council—is to help encourage that process, to seek ways to keep the relationship between America and Europe in tune with the times.

I am confident that President Nixon by his actions has helped to create a climate of confidence that will lead to greater cooperation between the United States and its NATO allies in the months ahead.

PROUD OF PRESIDENT

(Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, as a Member of this body I am especially proud today of the President

of the United States. President Nixon through his visit to Europe has dramatized his great concern for peace and for the institutions that help to keep the peace.

NATO is an alliance and President Nixon has personally made it clear to our alliance partners that they will be treated as partners. We will consult with them and we will expect them to consult with us.

Through the President's trip to Europe he sought to encourage the process of cooperation, which is essential to keeping the alliance abreast of the times. I am confident that the President's initiative is a step not only toward a closer partnership with Europe—but toward the peaceful world to which we all aspire.

PRESIDENT NIXON'S TRIP TO EUROPE

(Mr. DERWINSKI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I am sure that all Americans are proud of the manner in which President Nixon carried out the visit to Europe from which he has just returned.

By making this trip so soon after assuming his high office, the President has demonstrated a keen awareness of the problems we face in Europe and the need to revitalize NATO and establish closer relations with our European allies.

By his personal conduct and example, the President demonstrated an objective and statesmanlike approach, which was well received by European leaders.

While it is too early to know all of the results of his trip, we already know that he won respect for America through his frankness and friendliness. A further result should be a strengthening of the will of NATO countries to stand firm against Communist pressure—an important step in keeping and maintaining the peace.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO PROVIDE FOR THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

(Mr. SKUBITZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. SKUBITZ. Mr. Speaker, on February 7, 1963, I introduced a constitutional amendment providing for the election of President and Vice President. I thought it was a good joint resolution. Unfortunately, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee did not share my views. At any rate, no action was taken upon it.

Well, times have changed. The last presidential campaigns and the election made it abundantly clear that reform was necessary.

Today I am reintroducing my proposal.

I do hope the committee will consider it along with any other proposals which have been or may be introduced. This Congress would be derelict in its duty if it failed to take affirmative action this year.

PRESIDENT NIXON'S TRIP TO EUROPE

(Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, a new and promising era in our relations with our European friends has been launched by President Nixon.

His 8-day journey to five European capitals and the Vatican has given that relationship a new basis of trust.

This new-found confidence has resulted in part through the President's personal contact with European leaders and through his frank and open discussions with these leaders of our common tasks, problems and opportunities.

However, a most significant contribution to this renewed sense of confidence between old friends was the fact that the President in undertaking the journey reaffirmed to Americans and Europeans alike that this Nation is firmly committed to the Atlantic Alliance and that it fully recognizes the interdependence which exists between the two Atlantic continents.

In the uncertain world of today it is of vital importance that confidence mark the relationship between the Western allies. The President's journey has re-established this necessary element.

PRESIDENT NIXON'S TRIP TO EUROPE

(Mr. MORSE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, a new dialog has been opened with our European allies, as a result of President Nixon's working trip to Europe.

The President's trip, so soon after his inauguration, demonstrated not only his concern for peace, but also both his and America's continuing concern for the strength and revitalization of the Atlantic Alliance. At a time when the Nation's preoccupation in foreign policy is the Vietnam war, it was both timely and appropriate for the new President to indicate to Europeans and their leaders that the United States realizes the importance of its relationship with the Atlantic community.

The President gave specific evidence of his concern for working with our allies in Europe. In his remarks to the Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, President Nixon said:

I shall not only welcome but actively seek the counsel of America's NATO partners on the questions that may affect the peace and stability of the world, whatever the part of the world in which they arise.

President Nixon has placed great emphasis upon the development of machinery for crisis prevention, saying in Brussels:

NATO was established as a preventive force—and NATO can be credited with the fact that while Europe has endured its share of crises in these past 20 years, the ultimate crisis that would have provided a nuclear war has been prevented.

I am grateful to the President and I compliment him upon taking this initiative to revitalize the dialog between the United States and Europe. I think the keynote of the future was indicated in his remarks upon returning to Washington when he stressed a partnership between ourselves and our European allies. The close partnership that we all hope will grow out of the President's trip can make a significant contribution to the development of new strategies that will help to assure security and peace in the decades ahead.

CONGRATULATIONS TO PRESIDENT NIXON ON HIS EUROPEAN JOURNEY

(Mr. McEWEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, the President has returned from a triumphal journey. During his 8-day visit to five capitals and the Vatican, he won enthusiastic response from our traditional friends and allies. He did this, not by throwing about the great weight of American power, but by opening his heart and mind to the hearts and minds of the European peoples and leaders. He did this by recognizing the renewed importance of Western Europe in world affairs, in confirming our commitments to the Atlantic Alliance, in drawing on the reservoir of experience, wisdom, and good will present in that area so vital to our national security.

Our relationship to Europe has always been a matter of special concern to all Americans. Before the trip there was a great deal of handwringing about the future of this relationship. But the President put this matter in proper perspective. He highlighted the positive and constructive aspects of this relationship, and assured that it will continue and improve. His emphasis on consultation is the essential key of the President's success now and in the future.

I congratulate the President on this major achievement in the opening days of his administration.

VFW ENCOURAGES YOUTH TO SPEAK FOR DEMOCRACY

(Mr. EDMONDSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, the Veterans of Foreign Wars have made many great contributions to our country, and all Americans are indebted to the members of this great organization.

The VFW continues to serve America in many ways, and one of their finest programs is the national speech contest in which young men and women are encouraged to "speak for democracy."

I have just had the opportunity to meet Oklahoma's winner in this contest, Charles Mayer, of Muskogee, and he is a fine representative of the young people of Oklahoma who are constructive forces in their community and in the country.

I am proud to salute the VFW on

continued sponsorship of this great national contest, which benefits young men and women in every State and strengthens our country in the process.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

MARCH 3, 1969.

The Honorable the SPEAKER,
U.S. House of Representatives.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a sealed envelope addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives from the President of the United States, received in the Clerk's Office at 3:45 p.m. on Monday, March 3, 1969, and said to contain a Message from the President concerning the health and safety of the coal mine workers.

Sincerely,

W. PAT JENNINGS,
Clerk.

HEALTH AND SAFETY OF COAL MINE WORKERS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 91-86)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

The workers in the coal mining industry and their families have too long endured the constant threat and often sudden reality of disaster, disease and death. This great industry has strengthened our nation with the raw material of power. But it has also frequently saddened our nation with news of crippled men, grieving widows and fatherless children.

Death in the mines can be as sudden as an explosion or a collapse of a roof and ribs, or it comes insidiously from pneumoconiosis or "black lung" disease. When a miner leaves his home for work, he and his family must live with the unspoken but always present fear that before the working day is over, he may be crushed or burned to death or suffocated. This acceptance of the possibility of death in the mines has become almost as much a part of the job as the tools and the tunnels.

The time has come to replace this fatalism with hope by substituting action for words. Catastrophes in the coal mines are not inevitable. They can be prevented, and they must be prevented.

To these ends, I have ordered the following actions to advance the health and safety of the coal mine workers:

- Increase substantially the number of inspectors, and improve coal mine inspections and the effectiveness of staff performance and requirements.
- Revise the instructions to the mine inspectors so as to reflect more stringent operating standards.
- Initiate an in-depth study to reorganize the agency charged with the primary responsibility for mine safety so that it can meet the new challenges and demands.

- Expand research activities with respect to pneumoconiosis and other mine health and safety hazards.
- Extend the recent advances in human engineering and motivational techniques, and enlarge and intensify education and training functions, for the improvement of health and safety in coal mines to the greatest degree possible.
- Establish cooperative programs between management and labor at the mine level which will implement health and safety efforts at the site of the mine hazards.
- Encourage the coordination of Federal and State inspections, in order to secure more effective enforcement of the present safety requirements.
- Initiate grant programs to the States, as authorized but not previously invoked, to assist the States in planning and advancing their respective programs for increased health and safety in the coal mines.

In addition to these immediate efforts under existing law, I am submitting to the Congress legislative proposals for a comprehensive new program to provide a vigorous and multi-faceted attack on the health and safety dangers which prevail in the coal mining industry.

These proposals would:

- Modernize a wide range of mandatory health and safety standards, including new provisions for the control of dust, electrical equipment, roof support, ventilation, illumination, fire protection, and other operating practices in underground and surface coal mines engaged in commerce.
- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to develop and promulgate any additional or revised standards which he deems necessary for the health and safety of the miners.
- Provide strict deterrents and enforcement measures and, at the same time, establish equitable appeal procedures to remedy any arbitrary and unlawful actions.
- Recruit and carefully train a highly motivated corps of coal mine inspectors to investigate the coal mines, and to enforce impartially and vigorously the broad new mandatory standards.
- Improve Federal-State inspection plans.
- Substantially increase, by direct action, grants and contracts, the necessary research, training, and education for the prevention and control of occupational diseases, the improvement of State workmen's compensation systems, and the reduction of mine accidents.

These legislative proposals, together with other steps already taken or to be taken, are essential to meet our obligation to the Nation's coal miners, and to accomplish our mission of eliminating the tragedies which have occurred in the mines.

These proposals are not intended to replace the voluntary and enlightened efforts of management and labor to reduce coal mine hazards, which efforts

are the touchstone to any successful health and safety program. Rather, these measures would expand and render uniform by enforceable authority the most advanced of the health and safety precautions undertaken and potentially available in the coal mining industry.

I urge the immediate adoption by Congress of this legislation.

RICHARD NIXON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 3, 1969.

AWARDS MADE DURING 1968 TO MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES FOR SUGGESTIONS, INVENTIONS, AND SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the provisions of 10 U.S.C. 1124, I am forwarding for the information of the Congress reports of the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Transportation on awards made during Calendar Year 1968 to members of the Armed Forces for suggestions, inventions, and scientific achievements.

Participation by military personnel in the cash awards program was authorized by Congress in September 1965. The program has proven successful in motivating military personnel to seek ways of reducing costs and improving efficiency. Tangible benefits from suggestions submitted by the Department of Defense and Coast Guard military personnel and adopted during 1968 totalled over \$95,000,000, an increase of nearly 50% over the 1967 figures.

In the relatively short period since the program went into effect, tangible first-year benefits derived from the suggestions of military personnel have reached a total of over \$214,000,000.

Of 241,090 suggestions submitted by military personnel during 1968, 37,995 were adopted. Cash awards totaled \$1,601,265, of which approximately three-fourths were paid to enlisted personnel at Grade E-6 and below.

The cash awards program for military personnel could be justified solely by the net savings which have accrued to the government since the program was initiated. But the benefits of this program are greater than dollars saved. An incentive and a vehicle have been provided for suggestions which effect economies and increase efficiency. Moreover, military personnel now have the assurance that their ideas will not go unheeded in drab suggestion boxes, but will be carefully screened and considered at the highest policy levels of the government. Under the program, every man has an opportunity to forward his ideas and be rewarded for his effort. It is a good program, a sound and wise investment.

RICHARD NIXON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 4, 1969.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present for legislative purposes.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 18]

Albert	Dickinson	Morton
Ashbrook	Evans, Colo.	Murphy, N.Y.
Ashley	Fascell	Nelsen
Baring	Foley	Nix
Bell	Ford,	O'Neill, Mass.
Betts	William D.	Patten
Bingham	Fraser	Pettis
Blatnik	Frelinghuysen	Poage
Boland	Gallagher	Powell
Bow	Gray	Preyer, N.C.
Brasco	Hamilton	Price, Ill.
Broomfield	Hanna	Pryor, Ark.
Brown, Calif.	Hébert	Qule
Burton, Calif.	Hicks	Rhodes
Cahill	Hollifield	Ronan
Camp	Howard	Rooney, N.Y.
Cederberg	Hull	St. Onge
Celler	Ichord	Scheuer
Clancy	Jarman	Stanton
Clark	Jones, N.C.	Stuckey
Clausen,	Karth	Symington
Don H.	Kirwan	Talcott
Clay	Kleppe	Teague, Calif.
Cohelan	Landrum	Teague, Tex.
Colmer	Lennon	Thompson, N.J.
Conte	Lipscomb	Wold
Cramer	Lloyd	
Culver	Long, La.	
de la Garza	Mize	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 348 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

AMEND SECTION 301 OF THE MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACT

Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H.R. 497) to amend section 301 of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman from Wisconsin a member of the committee?

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. I am.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin reserves the right to object.

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, though I have reserved the right to object, and I shall not object, I have done so in order to give the gentleman from New Jersey time to explain this very brief bill.

Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey. I shall be pleased to do so.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 497 is essentially a technical amendment to the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962.

Last year, an amendment to the law included provisions bringing American Samoa and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands under the act on the same basis as Guam and the Virgin

Islands. When the Senate took up similar legislation, another amendment to the act was adopted setting a funding floor of \$750,000 for each State, with a provision setting a \$100,000 floor for these four territories.

However, the Senate, in offering this amendment, made a drafting error which had the literal effect of giving the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands the same floor as the rest of the States—\$750,000 instead of the \$100,000 that was intended.

It was clearly not the desire of the committee that any one of these areas, some of which are quite sparsely populated, should have funds reserved for it in amounts beyond those which are available for other territories similarly situated.

This bill was reported by the full Committee on Education and Labor unanimously with complete bipartisan approval.

I urge all my colleagues to support H.R. 497.

I might further say that this bill was approved favorably, unanimously, by the House Education and Labor Committee, and it has bipartisan support.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I suggest that the gentleman from New Jersey ask that the House consider the bill in the House as in the Committee of the Whole, so that some of us may have an opportunity to speak on this bill or matters pertaining to job training.

Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, as I explained, this is a very simple bill. I am surprised the gentleman from Iowa is raising any objection, because this is an economy move, which will save \$650,000.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the bill.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, as amended, is further amended, by striking from the first sentence of section 301 of said Act the words, "the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa", and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands."

SEC. 2. The amendment made by the first section shall be effective as of October 24, 1968.

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Speaker, under the Manpower Development and Training Act, a grant of \$100,000 has been made to test "what happens to the attitudes of Government employees and their performance on the

job when their employer provides child care" or "complete babysitting services."

The employer in the case of this experiment is the Department of Labor. Room 1200 at that Department now serves as a day care center. It is operated by the National Capital Area Child Day Care Association and cares for 27 children of Labor Department employees who pay fees of \$1 to \$22 a child per week, depending on their income.

Many families, using this center, have incomes well above any poverty level. Participating in this day care center are children of families who earn over \$12,000 a year and pay \$17 weekly, while children of families whose earnings are over \$15,000 pay \$22 per week or \$4.50 a day.

Any child of a Department of Labor employee between the ages of 2½ and 6 is eligible to use the center, which is well stocked with play equipment, its own fenced-in playground on the lawn, and a staff which includes a director, two teachers, six aides, and visiting social work and psychiatric consultants.

The association director says that experience with other day care centers shows that parents work better when they know their children are getting good day care. I am sure that is true in this case. The Labor Department's day care center has been open since October, and that Department is now asking MDTA to double the grant for next year in order to take care of twice as many children—a funding of \$200,000.

The concept of day care centers as places where parents can leave children while they work has been advanced by many who see it as a way to get people off of relief rolls and onto payrolls. To the extent that a day care center performs this function, it could be very valuable. But to spend the taxpayers' money simply to care for children in order to test the attitudes of the parents seems ludicrous, especially when a \$100,000 price-tag is attached.

This is especially true when you consider the fact that the Agriculture Research Center at Beltsville has a preschool nursery and receives no Federal funds. The cost of that program is supported by the workers themselves at fees ranging between \$15 and \$18 per week. At the Labor Department, only about 10 percent of the families pay an equivalent fee. There are 16 children in the Agriculture care center, which has been operating since May 20, 1968, long before the MDTA grant was bestowed upon the Labor Department in October 1968.

The program at the Agriculture Department has two teachers who have had nursery school experience. Dr. Brooks, treasurer of the Agriculture Day Care Center, said:

We have received several calls from other Government agencies who want to establish a center. Oddly enough they want to build them with Federal funds. We did this thing on our own and are doing very well.

The Agriculture project was initiated with money provided by their Employees' Welfare and Recreation Association which provided enough funding to renovate a Government building into a child day care center.

At the Labor Department the fees assessed against the parents of the children based on income is clearly inadequate. If we truly seek to study the reaction of employees to a day care program for their children, it would be less costly and more efficient to study the Agriculture program, especially considering the fact that it has been in operation for a longer time. Beyond this, I raise the question of why \$100,000 is necessary to make such a study, and to operate such a center. The results, in many instances, are known in advance. Of course, many employees would be pleased with a day care center for their child supported by the taxpayer.

I have always supported the goals of MDTA, but I believe that the function of the Congress does not end with passing legislation and providing funds. The oversight function continues, and it is our responsibility to see to it that the programs we approve are conducted in a manner of which we approve, without waste and needless expense.

Last year, I pointed out the fact that an official audit by Iowa's State Auditor Lloyd Smith revealed that the Iowa State public safety program received \$4,518 under the MDTA for an on-the-job training program which was substantially a "paper" program. Several Department employees, listed as trainees for the 8-week course, said they did not receive any instructions. Most of the workers listed were veteran employees, many of them in supervisory positions. The MDTA program was designed primarily to assist private firms and Government agencies to finance the recruiting and training of hard-core unemployed. Considering expenditures such as these, the program has not been fulfilling its function. There are many others scattered throughout America.

It is because I believe in this program that I am disturbed about evidence of waste and inefficiency within it. As the ranking minority member of the Select Subcommittee on Labor I hope that we will be able to oversee the operation of all MDTA programs. Only in this way can we assure its success. The example presented here of waste in the conduct of a study of a Federal-financed day care center is only one. It must be corrected, and these who conduct the MDTA program should know that we in the Congress intend to pursue our role as overseers of the manner in which public funds are spent.

However, the bill on the floor today, H.R. 497, reflects economy; therefore, I would ask for unanimous acceptance of this legislation.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike the necessary number of words.

Mr. Speaker, I am well aware of what this bill contains. I simply wanted a few minutes to discuss an incident in the job training program, which is the nature of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to call attention to the almost unbelievable performance of certain officials of the Labor Department in giving a \$146,900 contract for training jobless people in the Pittsburgh area to a firm that exists only on paper, that gave as its address an alley, and that is controlled by a man who has been on the

Federal Housing Administration's "warning" list since the 1950's.

The firm located in the Pittsburgh alley is Manufacturers Service & Installation Co., owned by Investors Acceptance Corp., whose president is Marco Scoratow.

The Labor Department was in such haste to obligate the public's money in building a record of achievement in the field of jobless training that it could have made only the most meager investigation of Scoratow if, in fact, it made any investigation at all.

As they, themselves, admit, they had from last October, when Scoratow applied for this job training contract, until February 11—nearly 5 months—to look into this man's background before signing the contract.

Had they bothered to ask a few questions here is some of what they would have found:

Scoratow got into hot water with the Federal Housing Administration back in 1954. The FHA tells me that his home improvement companies were employing such unethical practices on projects insured by the agency that the homeowners defaulted or refused to pay on jobs worth over \$10,000. The interest on those bad loans has, today, run the Government's loss to approximately \$20,000.

The FHA office in Cincinnati, Ohio, became so incensed at Scoratow's methods that it put him on the "Precautionary Measures List"—a warning bulletin sent to all banks and lending institutions to use extreme caution before approving any loan for projects in which Scoratow or his firms were involved.

The Cincinnati office, in notifying its Washington headquarters of the action, stated that Scoratow's practices "resulted in the most irregular operations of any dealership in our jurisdiction during the history of this office."

Scoratow, the FHA tells me, had operated "under at least 40 or 50 different corporate names," and the irregularities it accuses him of include sales misrepresentation, incomplete work, kickbacks, nondelivery of materials, and ineligible use of proceeds.

A partial listing of Scoratow's companies includes Stuart Homes, Custom Made Windows, Ronna Nursery, Allstate Lumber & Supply Co., which was founded and dissolved in 1 year—1961—Altoona Wholesale Furnace Co., Everlast Building Products Co., Charmwood, Inc., and the House of Marbet of Huntington, W. Va., and Charleston, W. Va.

His current center of operations, the FHA states, appears to be Investors Acceptance Corp., of Munhall, Pa.

This company, Mr. Speaker, also has offices in Pittsburgh; Richmond, Va.; Cleveland, Ohio; Tampa, Fla.; and Dallas, Tex., and claims it is registered to do business in 30 States. In other words, Scoratow is all over the map.

Two years ago, Scoratow asked the Cincinnati FHA office to take him off the "Precautionary Measures List." Cincinnati referred his application to the FHA in Pittsburgh, which was more than reluctant to remove his name.

I am informed that, due to pressure from a Member of Congress, the Washington FHA office urged Pittsburgh to

remove his name if Scoratow would agree to make up the \$20,000 loss to the agency caused by his prior activities.

Scoratow, I am told, agreed to this condition but, when payment was sought, backed down with the claim that he thought he would be responsible only for future losses to the FHA.

He is still on the FHA's "Precautionary Measures List" today.

Mr. Speaker, I agree completely with one FHA official who believes this Labor Department contract with Scoratow "stinks."

I hereby call upon the Labor Department to immediately void this contract.

I have learned that the Department has belatedly issued some sort of stop order in connection with this contract, but that is not enough. It should be canceled, and canceled today.

Further than that, the need for a prompt investigation of the Department's methods—or, more likely, its lack of method—in awarding these jobless training contracts is painfully obvious.

These training programs are sprouting like mushrooms all over the country, and unless I am completely mistaken, even a halfhearted investigation will turn up many more cases in which they were awarded with little or no investigation of the contractor.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CALL FOR INVESTIGATION OF FRAUDULENT SALES PRACTICES BY MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTION SALES COMPANIES

(Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, last week I called attention to the magazine subscription sales rackets which are victimizing thousands of American consumers in communities all across the United States. In conjunction with my remarks then, I introduced a resolution calling for a Congressional investigation of the deceptive and fraudulent sales tactics employed to secure \$150 magazine subscription orders from the unsuspecting.

There is a compelling need for Federal legislation to halt these deceptive sales practices. Certain unscrupulous companies operate behind a guise of integrity they have acquired by pledging to uphold the subscription sales industry's voluntary code of ethical business practices. In reality, however, they flaunt this self-regulatory code because in practice it is woefully ineffective and virtually unenforceable.

In addition to calling for congressional investigation, I asked the Federal Trade Commission to reopen an investigation of magazine subscription sales practices it conducted several years ago. From that investigation resulted the subscrip-

tion sales industry's self-regulating code, administered by an industry organization known as Central Registry.

A reopening of the FTC investigation to review administration and application of the industry code would document its failure to clean up offensive and fraudulent sales practices.

In seeking renewal of the FTC investigation, I also invited individual members of the Federal Trade Commission to comment on my statement. I am pleased to report that I already have received comments from several individual Commissioners.

Commissioner A. Everette MacIntyre has advised me that he will seek to have the FTC consider this matter during its meetings this week.

Commissioner Philip Elman, who cast the one dissenting vote in May of 1967 when the FTC approved the voluntary code of industry "self-regulation has not been effective and is not adequate to protect consumers from being victimized."

He states flatly, "what is needed here is effective policing and enforcement action by Government. The kind of flagrant hard-core consumer fraud practiced by some magazine subscription sales companies and by other firms as well—for example, encyclopedia sales companies—should be stopped by firm and expeditious regulatory action."

In fact, Commissioner Elman describes how he, himself, was the victim of the deceptive sales techniques of an encyclopedia salesman prior to his appointment to the FTC. If an American consumer of the stature which qualifies one for appointment to the Federal Trade Commission can fall victim to such fraud, then what chance does the average consumer have to defend himself?

The magazine subscription sales industry's voluntary code is ineffective partly because it is solely voluntary. Many offending subscription sales companies are not associated with Central Registry and make no pretense of subscribing to a code which provides for ethical sales practices. On the other hand, a number of those which subscribe to the code merely ignore those code features which interfere with their sales activities.

I am pleased to report also that certain subscription sales agencies are anxiously observing the course of developments resulting from public exposure of fraudulent sales activities within the industry.

A great deal of this exposure has occurred within the circulation area of the Easton, Pa., Express newspaper's public service feature, "Action! Express." So anxious was one agency, it contacted both the Easton Express and my office in a "fishing expedition" for information prior to my remarks in this Chamber last Wednesday.

The caller identified himself as "Mr. Reynolds of the National Bureau for Research, Inc." Certainly, one would expect an organization with a name such as the National Bureau for Research to be engaged in a research program of some moment—possibly, because of the caller's obvious interest in sales frauds,

in research designed to protect the American consumer.

Well, I am a firm believer in the philosophy that one fishing expedition deserves another. It was in that vein that my staff asked the Library of Congress for information regarding the nature of research conducted by the National Bureau for Research. When the Library of Congress could not produce an answer, the same question was put to the Better Business Bureau here in Washington.

As it developed, the National Bureau for Research is a collection agency for a magazine subscription sales company. The parent company is Franklin Readers Service. The purpose of the collection agency is to badger consumers for their subscription payments after the consumer has discovered he was victimized and attempts to cancel his obligation. The Better Business Bureau was not aware of any research conducted by the organization. But it was aware that the National Bureau for Research was ordered in October of 1968 by the magazine industry's Central Registry to suspend sales activity which violated the self-regulatory code. Whether the code violation actually has ceased was not known by the local Better Business Bureau.

This brings me to yet another point. The Central Registry has no enforcement penalty at its disposal except to levy a fine which cannot exceed \$5,000. A \$5,000 fine can hardly be considered an effective deterrent to fraud, if a subscription sales company is producing a multimillion-dollar gross income by fraudulent sales techniques.

An effective deterrent will be found only in strong Federal controls and even stronger enforcement of such controls. It will take stiff penalties to back up the controls—injunctive relief, the threat of jail sentences for major company officers for serious or repeated violations, and possibly withdrawal of a Federal license to engage in sales activities if other measures do not end deceptive sales practices.

Measures of this nature are warranted to clean up the magazine subscription sales industry, the encyclopedia sales industry, and others like them whose practices have harmed not only respectable organizations within their own industries but also tended to tarnish the images of some of the most respected names in the direct selling fields.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION,
Washington, D.C., February 28, 1969.

HON. FRED B. ROONEY,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. ROONEY: This is to acknowledge your letter of February 27, 1969, with which you enclosed copies of a wire you sent to the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission and a copy of a statement you made on the floor of the House of Representatives about activities in connection with the solicitation of magazine subscriptions.

is made the subject of Commission discussion. I shall undertake to see that this matter is given consideration at its meetings next week.

With best wishes and warm personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

EVERETTE MACINTYRE.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION,
Washington, D.C., February 28, 1969.

HON. FRED B. ROONEY,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN ROONEY: This will reply to your letter of February 27, 1969.

The use of blatantly fraudulent techniques by sellers of magazine subscriptions is apparently widespread. There is no question that something should be done about it.

I share your conviction that industry self-regulation has not been effective and is not adequate to protect consumers from being victimized by those magazine subscription sales organizations which are engaging in the kind of practices you describe. In May 1967 the Commission approved the industry's voluntary Code over my dissent. Effective enforcement of such a Code would require that the awesome regulatory powers of government be turned over to private judicial prosecutors, and judges. It seemed to me then, and subsequent experience under the Code confirms my view, that self-regulation either would pose these dangers or would be illusory, providing no real protection for consumers.

What is needed here is effective policing and enforcement action by government. The kind of flagrant, hard-core consumer fraud practiced by some magazine subscription sales companies and by other firms as well—for example, encyclopedia sales companies—should be stopped by firm and expeditious regulatory action. More stringent remedies than now exist should be made available to the enforcement agencies. For example, Congress and the State legislatures should consider enacting legislation authorizing the Department of Justice and the States Attorneys General to seek effective relief in cases of hard-core fraud, to obtain monetary judgments or judgments holding a defendant liable to a particular person or classes of persons, to impose a receivership on a defendant where necessary to preserve the firm's assets for the benefit of aggrieved consumers, and to seek criminal penalties where appropriate. These ideas are set out at somewhat greater length in my separate statement which accompanies the Commission's Report on the proposed Deceptive Sales Act of 1968, H.R. 15354 and S. 3065. A copy is enclosed for your consideration.

It should be emphasized that an administrative policymaking body like the F.T.C. has only a limited role to play in this area. The problem is not one requiring extensive, expert analysis of the economic and social consequences of novel or evolving business practices but is one of policing practices which are manifestly fraudulent and illegal and which affect large numbers of consumers. Enforcement should be vested in the investigative and prosecutorial arms of government and the development of a coordinated Federal-State approach to the problems should be strongly encouraged.

Although government action is essential to protect those too poor or timid to seek to vindicate their rights, individual consumers should also be provided with the legal means for defending themselves. Private damage remedies should be provided for aggrieved consumers and Congress should enact a strong Door-to-Door Sales Act, permitting the consumer to rescind within 72 hours any contract for goods or services made with a door-to-door seller. In this connection, I might note that prior to my appointment to the Commission I was victimized by a fast-talking encyclopedia salesman who induced me to enter a "sale" contract on a Saturday, ostensibly the last day of the alleged "sale". Only later did I discover that the "sale" price was in fact the regular price for this encyclopedia.

The need for strong legislation is manifest and immediate. I hope that your efforts to protect the nation's consumers from

this kind of hard-core fraud will bear fruit in the present session of Congress.

Sincerely,

PHILIP ELMAN.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, July 4, 1968]

DOOR-TO-DOOR SALES SPUR DEMANDS FOR
TOUGHER CONTROLS
(By Peter Winterble)

"We've done nothing wrong . . . lots of people just like to call the police and make trouble for our kids," said Edward Courdy over the telephone from South Hackensack, N.J.

Courdy is manager of a group of 120 young salesmen and saleswomen for the Interstate Publishers Service of Kansas City, Mo. They sell magazines.

Before arriving in South Hackensack, Courdy and his 120 charges were in the Washington area selling magazines door-to-door. You may have been visited by one, or maybe four or five. They're very efficient.

Besides selling magazines here, they elicited more complaints to the Better Business Bureau, the police, and local government officials than has any other door-to-door firm in recent years.

In addition, they have at least indirectly caused a speedup in the reexamination and revision of ordinances governing door-to-door selling, and prompted calls for the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments to draft a model ordinance.

The Interstate firm operated here for about three weeks, and caused complaints largely in Fairfax, Montgomery and Prince George's counties.

The complaints ranged from a "feeling of outright intimidation" to misrepresentation by salesmen in opening comments.

One woman in McLean said a neatly dressed, well-spoken Negro salesman gave her the sales pitch for the magazines, and when she refused, he "immediately got very upset and said I obviously didn't like Negroes and that I was opposed to them getting a better education and that I refused to help them get ahead in life."

The woman, slightly frightened, spent nearly \$100 on subscriptions she neither wanted nor needed.

Subtle variations were used in opening comments by many of the salesmen, who announced that they were working for an anti-poverty program, "one of President Johnson's programs," or for college "points."

Douglas W. Tindal, managing director of the Better Business Bureau here, said he called in a representative of the Interstate firm, Donald Scott, after receiving many complaints about the firm. Tindal told Scott he would notify the publishing industry's self-regulatory organization, the Central Registry, if Interstate continued to receive complaints.

Tindal said, "Scott insisted there must be some misunderstanding . . . he said his 'kids' weren't like that, and he promised he would hold a meeting with his salesmen to find out the nature of the complaints."

The next day more complaints about Interstate were filed by irate citizens and Tindal notified Central Registry.

The Central Registry, which operates on funds from all major publishers in the country, requires magazine selling firms to post substantial bonds with the Registry, depending on the size of the selling firm.

When the Registry receives complaints, it investigates them and can take action against the selling firms by either requiring the firm to forfeit all or part of its bond, or by dropping the firm from the Registry altogether.

The Registry also requires member selling firms to notify the Better Business Bureau upon arrival in an area where magazines are to be sold.

The Interstate company employs only Negro salesmen and women, and Edward Courdy

said, "the trouble is, is that the white suburbanites just didn't like to have colored kids selling in their neighborhoods."

"There is absolutely no truth in any of the complaints," he added. "Our kids are good, clean, humble kids. We've got letters of recommendation to prove it."

Montgomery County's ordinance, for example, is so weak that E. W. Bucklin, Director of Licenses and Inspections, at one point called it a "license to steal."

Interstate salesmen were partially stopped in Prince George's County by an ordinance in effect since March, 1967, that is stronger than most in its registration requirements.

Henry P. Stawinski, who administers Prince George's Licensing Bureau, said nine interstate salesmen were refused license applications because they lacked proper identification.

Fairfax County's ordinance, now being studied by the County attorney's office for possible revision, requires registration of solicitors, but cannot prohibit anyone from soliciting.

Arlington and Alexandria both require fingerprinting and police checks on solicitors, and Arlington also requires bonds of up to \$1000 to be posted by the firm on the salesmen's behalf.

Salesmen in Washington must post \$500 bonds, are fingerprinted, and must submit to police checks.

Fees for the licenses themselves run from \$2 in Prince George's County to \$60 in Washington.

Police officials in the area seek two basic points in law relating to solicitors: (1) Required fingerprinting, photographing and a records check of every solicitor, and (2) a waiting period of up to two weeks on soliciting permit applications.

The waiting period, says Col. James McAuliffe of the Montgomery County police, would deter the fly-by-night salesman, while offering little difficulty to the permanently established Fuller Brush or Avon salesman who works in the area where he lives.

Montgomery County will hold a hearing July 17 on its proposed stronger solicitation ordinance, and changes will be proposed also next month in Prince George's County's law. Fairfax County's attorney and prosecutor are preparing a stronger ordinance to be discussed by the Board of Supervisors.

The proposed Montgomery ordinance, covering only door-to-door salesmen, would require:

- Fingerprinting of all applicants.
- Annual physical examination of all solicitors for public health reasons.
- Posting of a \$1000 surety bond by all salesmen.
- Wearing of a solicitor's badge by all salesmen.
- Some officials say if the Council of Governments developed a model ordinance, the law would benefit both homeowners and legitimate solicitors.

[From the Waukegan (Ill.) News Sun, Nov. 4, 1968]

LAWS NEEDED TO REGULATE SOLICITORS (By Joe Manning)

The knock-knock of your friendly door-to-door salesman will probably continue to plague Lake County housewives because laws covering solicitors are too weak, or nonexistent, and penalties result in nothing more than knuckle-rappings.

Waukegan has no effective ordinance protecting residents against the onslaughts of high-pressure door-to-door salesmen and, in Lake County villages having ordinances, arrests are seldom made for violations.

"We can't stop them from soliciting," said Waukegan Police Sgt. Jack Dunn. "We had an ordinance and we made an arrest on it

but they beat us in court. That made the ordinance null and void," he said.

Persons selling door-to-door are asked to register in Waukegan, "and if they want to do it right, they should register," said Dunn.

States Attorney Bruno W. Stanczak said that as far as the county is concerned, "We don't have a solicitation law. He said that through 'implied powers' for the state; village and cities have the right to enact ordinances covering door-to-door salesmen.

Waukegan Corporation Counsel Murray Counzelman said that cities have the right to regulate peddlers—because this is a power specified in the Illinois Municipal Code—but villages and cities have difficulties controlling solicitors (sellers who don't bring their ware with them.)

In the solicitor category would be virtually every objectional door-to-door salesman. Housewives don't seem to mind brush salesmen or persons who have wares on display to sell.

But as any "man-of-the-house" who happens to open the door to a magazine salesman can verify, the magazine salesman, or woman, is pretty sneaky.

One of the best pitches is given by attractive young girls who say that they can win a trip to Europe if you "vote" for them. Of course one votes for them by subscribing to the magazines they are selling.

Other "attractive" offers tell how cheaply a resident can subscribe to five or six magazines for five or six years. The low weekly rates they suggest can mushroom into a tidy sum by the end of the contract date. Who reads five or six magazines a week anyway, but if one tells the saleswoman he would prefer to not subscribe to six magazines, he is accused of "not broadening your horizons."

Salesmen who give things away are another story and a wife can find herself stuck with a "\$40 photo album" or a 16-lb. dictionary, all for pennies a day—for years.

Pity the man whose wife has no sales resistance. The "lady-of-the-house" is forced to take the brunt of salesmen week-after-week who attempt to sell her things she doesn't really need or want.

Fox Lake solicitors are required to register once a year. The fee is \$10 and persons who will be going from door-to-door are "mugged" and fingerprinted.

Police in Fox Lake report arrests for violations have been few and far between. The ordinance has never been tested in court because violators forfeit bond.

Libertyville police have begun a policy of requiring door-to-door solicitors to register every day that they plan to be in neighborhoods selling. There is no fee to register.

If the solicitors in Libertyville collect money from housewives they are required to take out a village license.

In North Chicago no arrests have been made under the city's ordinance "for some time," according to Police Sgt. Robert Millimaki.

He said the ordinance has held up in court but it hasn't been tested in some time and most violators forfeit bond.

North Chicago Ptlm. Donald Borrow said that persons are required to register if they wish to solicit door-to-door. He said that the individuals as well as businesses are "checked out" before they are let loose on the streets of North Chicago.

In Antioch solicitors are required to register with the police station and wait three days while the salesman and the organization are investigated. An investigation fee is \$5.

In all Lake County communities the most protection that police can provide residents are the requiring of registrations and fees which might deter the less intrepid salesman.

After that it's up to the person who answers the door and as one desk sergeant said, "A big dog helps."

[From the Fort Lauderdale (Fla.) News, Dec. 27, 1968]

THEFT OFTEN MAGAZINE SELLING BYPRODUCT (By Larry Thompson)

A countrywide crackdown by law enforcement agencies aimed at itinerant magazine salesmen suspected of expanding their operations into theft and forgery has led to the arrest of a 23-year-old New York woman by Dania police.

Arrested and charged with entering a Dania house without breaking with intent to commit petty larceny is Delphia Jones of Jamaica, N.Y.

Police charged her with theft of checks from the home of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Bartley, 795 NW 12th Ave., on Dec. 20.

Miss Jones went to the Bartley home to sell magazines under the name of a Kansas City, Mo., publishing firm, police said.

When no one answered the door, the saleswoman tried the door and found it open, went in, and lifted some checks bearing Mrs. Bartley's name, police charged.

Miss Jones is held in Broward County jail in lieu of \$1,500 bond pending trial in Court of Record.

Police in Ft. Lauderdale said they have a warrant for the arrest of a Yugoslav woman who has been involved in a similar incident.

Plantation police reported the arrest of four magazine sales solicitors found operating without proper police identification cards. Pompano Beach police recorded seven arrests on like charges.

Hollywood police report eight arrests on charges of violating a city ordinance forbidding solicitation after dark.

Detective Paul Arena of the Ft. Lauderdale police said most of the magazine sales solicitors are on the "up and up."

"It's the small percentage which makes a bad name for the business," he stated.

Slick operators take much the tack as Miss Jones is accused of, Arena said.

"They find an empty house with a door open and go in and pick up checks, identification or any other valuable items they are capable of carting off without being detected."

"They use the checks in conjunction with the stolen identification and negotiate the forged checks into cash, then blow the scene," Arena said.

Lt. Gene Bigney of the Ft. Lauderdale detective division said it is impossible to estimate the amount lost by unwary subscribers who give cash or personal checks to bogus magazine solicitors.

"It must be in the thousands each season," Bigney said.

He said there are at least 50 magazine sellers working in the greater Ft. Lauderdale area. There are many more working in the rest of the county.

Bigney said the magazine sellers work as crews for a crew manager who in turn is supervised by a crew supervisor. In many cases, neither the supervisor nor the manager know much about the field personnel they hire. All are hired for work in a specific area, then are let go.

"They usually stay in an area about two to three weeks, then move on," Bigney reported.

Arena and Bigney advised residents visited by a magazine solicitor to make sure they are dealing with legitimate salesmen.

"Each solicitor should have an identification card issued by the local police department. If there is any doubt, a phone call to your detective bureau can save a lot of trouble," Arena said.

Bigney urged prospective magazine subscribers to refrain from paying for subscriptions with cash.

Unscrupulous solicitors use many different ruses to obtain money dishonestly, police said. In addition to the check theft

method, some use a charity "donation" plea and others have been known to use racial bias as a wedge in inducing prospects to sign subscription forms and hand over cash or checks made out in the solicitor's name.

Bigney said some Negro solicitors when turned down inquire, "Is that because I'm colored?" This, he added, sometimes changes the prospect's mind.

If cash or personal checks are given for payment, the solicitor can keep the money since the magazine company is not in a position to keep track of such transactions, police said. When the subscriber fails to receive the magazine and complains, the company only can say it has no record of the subscription, police noted.

The current crews of solicitors are operating under at least two different publishers' names. One is the International Publishers Service T.P., Inc. of Kansas City, and the other is called Local Readers Service, police reported.

Police pointed out that officials of the magazine solicitation companies cooperate fully with police in attempting to ferret out the dishonest agents.

"There is nothing wrong with door-to-door solicitation if the party involved has a proper identification card and will accept checks made out in the name of the parent firm," Arena said.

CERTIFICATION OF MOTOR VEHICLE MECHANICS

(Mr. GIAIMO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. GIAIMO. Mr. Speaker, I have today reintroduced a bill to establish a program for the voluntary certification of motor vehicle mechanics by the Secretary of Transportation and to assist the States in establishing programs for the compulsory licensing of auto mechanics.

I have been concerned for some time, that the consumer is not getting his money's worth and is not receiving adequate service from the auto repair industry. No matter where the consumer turns for repairs today, he is at the mercy of the auto mechanic and in many instances runs the risk of being "taken."

At a time when we are all concerned with consumer protection and automobile safety, there is increasing evidence of nationwide dissatisfaction with the quality and cost of automobile repairs.

Auto repairs and maintenance are costing the consumer an estimated \$20 to \$25 billion annually. Overcharging, needless repairs, and the necessity of having faulty work redone accounts for a high percentage of this cost.

By taking advantage of their apparent expertise, and lack of customer knowledge, unscrupulous repairmen bilk thousands of unsuspecting automobile owners yearly. I want to mention just a few of the deceptive practices used by this type of repairman.

A prospective customer is advised that only minor repairs are needed to, let us say, the carburetor. The customer is later called, after the part has been removed and dismantled, and told that he needs a new or perhaps a rebuilt carburetor. In some instances the old carburetor is cleaned up and replaced at the cost of a rebuilt one. In any case the owner ends up paying two to five times the original estimate, for unnecessary work.

In another example, a customer brings his car in to be fitted with new tires. He is told that a "free" brake check is being offered this week as a promotional gimmick and he might as well take advantage of it. Upon returning to the shop to pick up his car the customer is presented with a bill for, not only new tires, but a brake job. If he questions the need for new brakes the repairman may show him a set of badly worn linings alleged to have come from his car. In many cases these linings do come from the customer's car, but because he lacks knowledge in these matters the customer is unable to determine if they actually needed replacing.

Other repair shops counting on the customer's lack of knowledge, consider women fair game and a good source of revenue. A typical practice is to advise women that the family car is about to break down or is dangerous to drive unless repaired immediately. After performing a routine tuneup or making a minor repair the mechanic presents her with an exorbitant bill.

Another example is that of the repairmen who install rebuilt parts and then bill the customer for more expensive new parts.

Mr. Speaker, these fraudulent and deceptive practices, while serious, are only part of the reason I have proposed this legislation. The untrained or unqualified mechanic who, while honest, is incapable of doing skilled or even adequate work, is the other reason.

Mechanics who lack proper training, or fail to keep abreast of new designs in the auto industry, create many problems for the consumer. An improper diagnosis of a mechanical problem may require repeated visits to the shop, unnecessary added expense, and a great deal of inconvenience.

Even when the problem is correctly diagnosed an unskilled mechanic incapable of making the proper repairs may compound the problem. Not only is this costly for the consumer, but it may endanger his safety and that of his family.

Mr. Speaker, it is not my intent to indict an entire industry for the misconduct or lack of skill of a few. However, the evidence supports the fact that these practices are common in every area of the country and are due either to untrained and unqualified mechanics or to outright fraud. My bill would provide protection, not only for the consumer, but, for the many reputable auto repair mechanics who suffer from the bad image created by the disreputable segment of the industry.

The purpose of my bill is the voluntary licensing of auto mechanics who meet certain standards as prescribed by the Secretary of Transportation. It would also encourage the States to enact compulsory programs of licensing auto mechanics and provide grants to those States to aid in carrying out such programs. The mechanics who avail themselves of these programs and meet the standards for certification would be able to hold themselves out to the public as reputable, skilled craftsmen. The individual car owner would then be able to determine whether he is going to a qualified mechanic and would also be provided

with official channels through which he could press complaints.

The certification of good mechanics by the Department would also serve to encourage the less skilled either to upgrade their skills or to get out of the business.

Mr. Speaker, I want to emphasize that I have introduced this bill in order to generate study and discussion of this very real problem. It is in no way a final solution to the situation, but rather a beginning.

LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE

(Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, on February 16, we observed the 51st anniversary of Lithuanian independence. Following my remarks, I will include a very excellent resolution adopted by a very large group of citizens of the State of New Jersey of Lithuanian extraction.

Mr. Speaker, on this great occasion it is well to remember the cause of the people of this nation, a nation small in size but great in courage and patriotism. Their national existence has been swallowed up by aggressive international communism. Yet, such is the tenacity of the Lithuanian people that they too will know the blessings of freedom at some future time when the yoke of tyranny is withdrawn from their necks.

I might also add, Mr. Speaker, that America is peopled by persons who come from every corner of the world. But there are no people who can lay claim to being better Americans than those who came, or whose ancestors came, from Lithuania.

Hardworking, God-fearing, and devoted to America's traditions, the Lithuanian-descended community has contributed much to this Nation. I hail all of the sons and daughters of Lithuania on this 51st anniversary of Lithuanian independence.

The resolution follows:

RESOLUTION BY LITHUANIAN COUNCIL OF NEW JERSEY

(Unanimously adopted at a meeting of American-Lithuanians and their friends living in New Jersey, sponsored by the Lithuanian Council of New Jersey, held on Sunday, February 16, 1969 at St. George's Lithuanian Hall, Newark, New Jersey, in commemoration of the 51st anniversary of the establishment of the Republic of Lithuania on February 16, 1918.)

Whereas the Soviet Union took over Lithuania by force in June of 1940; and

Whereas the Lithuanian people are strongly opposed to foreign domination and are determined to restore their freedom and sovereignty which they rightly and deservedly enjoyed for more than seven centuries in the past; and

Whereas the Soviets have deported or killed over twenty-five per cent of the Lithuanian population since June 15, 1940; and

Whereas the House of Representatives and the United States Senate (of the 89th Congress) unanimously passed House Concurrent Resolution 416 urging the President of the United States to direct the attention of the world opinion at the United Nations and at other appropriate, international forums and by such means as he deems appro-

priate, to the denial of the rights of self-determination for the peoples of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, and to bring the force of world opinion to bear on behalf of the restoration of these rights to the Baltic peoples: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, Americans of Lithuanian origin or descent, reaffirm our adherence to American democratic principles of government and pledge our support to our President and our Congress to achieve lasting peace, freedom and justice in the world; and be it further

Resolved, That the President of the United States carries out the expression of the U.S. Congress contained in H. Con. Res. 416 by bringing up the Baltic States question in the United Nations and demanding the Soviets to withdraw from Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania; and be it further

Resolved, That the pauperization of the Lithuanian people, conversion of once free farmers into serfs on kelkhozos and sovkhos, as well as exploitation of workers, persecution of the faithful, restriction of religious practices, and closing of houses of worship; and be it finally

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded this day to the President of the United States, Secretary of State William Rogers, United States Ambassador to the United Nations Charles Yost, United States Senators from New Jersey, Members of U.S. Congress from New Jersey, and the press.

VALENTINAS MELINIS,
President.
ALBIN S. TRECIOKAS,
Secretary.

COAL MINE SAFETY

(Mr. MOLLOHAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues the hearings which are presently taking place before the House General Subcommittee on Labor and the Senate Subcommittee on Labor on coal mine safety. These are important hearings on vital legislation. Coal is a crucial resource in this Nation's economy and we will continue to need this resource for many years to come.

More U.S. bituminous coal—552 million tons—was consumed in 1968 than in any year since 1948—566 million tons.

In 1968 coal produced more than half of the Nation's electricity—52 percent. This required about 293 million tons of coal. Another 93 million tons of coal was used in 1968 to produce coke, mostly used to make steel. Other industries used 98 million tons of coal in 1968. Exports of coal last year amounted to 52 million tons. In addition, 16 million tons were sold on the retail market. Because of that, it is of highest priority that we make the occupation of coal mining safe for our men, much safer than it is today.

Mr. Speaker, it is heartening to note that the reaction to the plea for legislation for safer mines has been singularly constructive. On last Thursday I listened to the testimony of representatives of both industry and labor and was impressed by the cooperative and positive approach to mine safety.

For instance, Stephen Dunn, president of the National Coal Association, an association of coal mine operators, stated their opposition to fines or penalties being applied to the individual miner or

supervisor, suggesting that such penalties, if applied, should be applied only to the coal mine operators, because the safety conditions in the mines were the responsibility of management. Likewise, Mr. Dunn called for tighter qualifications for mine inspectors. The mining industry is also prepared to propose stronger safety requirements on equipment and detection devices.

Most heartening is the evidence of the industry's willingness to suggest stronger standards of inspections. Coupled with this is a pledge to propose additional programs to the Bureau of Mines for research in the control of pneumoconiosis.

The mining industry has pledged to make the health and safety of their employees the first priority within the industry. Their testimony before the Senate subcommittee is representative of their good faith.

VFW CONTEST WINNER

(Mr. GETTYS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. GETTYS. Mr. Speaker, my constituent Miss Sally R. McMurdo of Camden, S.C., is the winner this year for the State of South Carolina of the Voice of Democracy contest conducted by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its Ladies Auxiliary.

Sally is in Washington this week to compete with contest winners from the other 49 States for one of five scholarships to be awarded as the top prizes.

I am proud of Miss McMurdo and am pleased to insert her splendid speech in the RECORD. She is an outstanding young American of whom we can all be proud.

The speech follows:

FREEDOM'S CHALLENGE

(By Sally R. McMurdo, Camden, S.C.)

As the flame of liberty flickers and falls, America is challenged to rekindle and refresh the ideals of freedom. To accept the blessings of freedom's fire, we must also accept the task of keeping the "eternal vigilance" that "is the price of liberty." Liberty, unlike an eternal flame, can die if its fire is not revived by the dedication of its future constituents, the American youth. Freedom's challenge, then, is to restore, to maintain, and to extend liberty to all men.

The first step in the challenging revival of liberty is to reestablish the concrete values of freedom. To do this all Americans, young and old, should delve into the history of our nation to understand why freedom is so precious. It is, therefore, the American youth who must restore the patriotic spirit by their interest in the past, present, and future of liberty.

When the challenge of resurrecting the ideals of freedom has been fulfilled, Americans must accept the second challenge, that of guarding liberty. We must be "watchmen in the night," jealously screening the purity of freedom against deteriorating ideas and adverse principles. Countless patriots became martyrs to maintain the American cause of equal rights and self-government. Many of these men were inspired by Patrick Henry's famous *Call to Arms* which advocated that liberty was more precious than life. Henry, like all opponents to tyrannical England, served in his life to guard the principles and rights of free men. As one of the sentries at the threshold of the nation

of America, Patrick Henry was acutely aware of the meaning of liberty and the price of peace. Today, as America is at the threshold of world prominence, we are challenged to be guards at freedom's gate. John F. Kennedy was an example of the modern patriot in the fight for freedom. His immortal words, "Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country", are a challenge to all citizens to give their lives to protect liberty. Apathy is the enemy of freedom and must be guarded against by all free people if liberty is to be preserved.

The final challenge to Americans is to communicate to the world the idea of liberty and equality. It is not enough that we love and enjoy freedom; we must be disciples of independence. The loyalty of Thomas Jefferson to the cause of freedom created a document that is applicable to America and the world. Although the Declaration of Independence was the first and most eloquent statement of the American creed, it has also been an inspiration to enslaved nations of all times. France, from America's example, received the motivation to create a democracy. Abraham Lincoln, as the Civil War president, was an advocate of the common rights of humanity. In his actions he accepted the challenge of freedom and fulfilled his obligations to liberty. By the wisdom and perseverance of Americans such as Lincoln and Jefferson, the ideals of freedom were spread universally. As America's future constituents, the youth of today are challenged to be like these wise men of liberty by being ambassadors of freedom. The vision of liberty is theirs to project to a sightless world.

Freedom is a light to cherish. As God recharges our lamps so that we may see before us, we must restore, guard, and extend a healthy flame for all the world to see. The burden of maintaining an eternal fire of liberty will be passed on to the American youth. The adolescent generation today will be charged with adult responsibilities tomorrow. We, as children of freedom, will need to pay the price of eternal vigilance if the world is to know independence and justice. The task of renewing, maintaining, and spreading the principles of freedom is massive. In comparison, however, the multiple benefits of freedom are far more grand. Therefore, the privilege of freedom endows us with the challenge to restore yesterday's freedom today, to guard the liberty of today for tomorrow, and to spread throughout the universe an eternal flame of freedom.

THERE EXISTS TODAY A CAMPUS REVOLT MUCH MORE SHATTERING THAN THOSE CURRENTLY IN VOGUE AND IN HEADLINES

(Mr. PICKLE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, there exists today a campus revolt much more shattering than those currently in vogue and in headlines. It is an individual revolt climaxed by the most drastic of actions.

I refer to the startling, but little-known fact, that the third leading cause of death of college students is suicide. Approximately 1,000 college students across the Nation commit suicide each year; an additional 9,000 try; 90,000 threaten. These figures are published in the January-February issue of *World*, published by the Health Services and Mental Health Administration.

The article explains how Federal grants are used to curb the climb of these horrifying statistics, and reach the individual. I place this article in the Con-

GRESSIONAL RECORD and call your special attention to the results of the Emotional Crisis Center at the University of Texas in Austin:

SUICIDES ON CAMPUS

A bright English major at a large Eastern University suddenly begins to shun her friends and shut herself in her room. She refuses to attend classes and stops working on the school newspaper. Boys continue calling for dates, but she always declines.

The girl is showing personality changes often seen in the suicidal college student, and she needs help fast.

Behavior of this type is occurring much too frequently on college campuses throughout the country, says Dr. Edwin Shneidman, Chief of the Center for Studies of Suicide Prevention at the National Institute of Mental Health.

About 1,000 college students out of 2.6 million commit suicide each year. An additional 9,000 try to take their lives, and 90,000 threaten. These figures probably are low, due to inaccurate reporting and concealment. But suicide is known to be the third leading cause of death in the college population.

Psychiatrists, psychologists, school officials and others concerned say it's time to find out what factors are responsible for the high suicide rates.

With this in mind, the U.S. National Student Association, with a grant from NIMH, held the first national conference on student suicide last November. Drawing participants from 40 colleges and universities and several Federal agencies, they met for three days in Silver Spring, Maryland.

Their aims were to get more accurate information on the problem of student suicide, to arouse greater awareness among academic institutions of their own responsibility for dealing effectively with the problem, to learn about preventive measures currently in use which might be generally adopted, and to recommend programs to national organizations concerned with student suicide.

Dr. Shneidman keynoted a panel discussion with an appeal for an effort to alert the public to symptoms of suicidal tendencies in themselves and others, and to break down the psychological restraints against seeking help.

Students on a college campus, Dr. Shneidman says, should be encouraged to look at suicide prevention as they do fire prevention. "When you open a closet door and smell smoke, you don't just shut it and walk away." In detecting suicidal tendencies, he said, "the word is 'change'—if a boyfriend, girlfriend or roommate displays a change in behavior or attitude, you ought to take a second look."

Out of group discussion came the larger question: Why do college students who are favored with intelligence and financial backing and who can look forward to a secure future, commit suicide at a much greater rate than others their age?

The answers are still not clear, and Dr. Shneidman says they may never be fully known. But he suggests that college students, many of whom are away from home for the first time, face a different set of problems than their high-school classmates who entered the working world after graduation.

College students, he says, must cope with their awakening sensuality in a strange environment without many of the controls they would have at home. In addition, they constantly face competition that is much keener than that faced by their peers outside college. And grades come less often than paychecks, making the rewards fewer and farther between.

Dr. Richard H. Seiden told about his study of suicides at the University of California. He found that those who killed themselves were better-than-average students but "they doubted their own adequacy, were dissatis-

fied with their grades and were despondent over their general academic aptitude."

Why do students who are doing well become so worried? Dr. Seiden suggested that they set "Olympian" standards which are impossible to meet.

The students most likely to commit suicide, Dr. Seiden's study showed, are in the academic fields that require deep sensitivity, such as literature and language. English majors led the list of suicide victims at Berkeley.

Often the suicidal student is a "social isolate" whose only important activity is studying. One example cited was a student who was not missed until his body was found in his room more than two weeks after he killed himself. He had no friends to check up on him, but roominghouse neighbors finally did when they noticed his mail piling up.

Dr. Seiden's study contradicted the common academic belief that students kill themselves during exam periods. He says the danger period for student suicide was found to be the start, not the finish, of the school year.

The conferees sought to answer such questions as, What should a student do when a friend threatens to kill himself? And what are the suicidal signs to look for?

Leslie Lovell, staff counselor at the Emotional Crisis Center at the University of Texas in Austin, says he thinks their program has significantly reduced the number of suicides on campus. Among a student body of 30,000, there has been only one known suicide since the center opened in January, 1967. The number could have been between 5 and 10, based on the statistical expectation of 15 suicides a year for each 100,000 students at U.S. colleges.

During 22 months of operation, the center received 13,000 calls for help, intervened in 15 suicide attempts and extensively counseled 1,200 students who called attention to their problem with a telephone call.

Lovell said the University of Texas has been planning a crisis center for several years prior to August, 1966 when student Charles Whitman climbed a tower on campus and shot 46 people, killing 15. Subsequent to this tragedy, the center was opened and it now has a highly effective program.

The center does not limit itself to major problems, he added. It is willing, for example, to aid students upset over small matters such as not being able to get football tickets for parents.

He says the center's impact can be measured by its heavy use and by increased voluntary patronage of the University's conventional mental health services. "The center has done a lot to reduce student reluctance to admit they need counseling or psychiatric help," he said.

While the University of Texas facility is probably the most ambitious undertaking of this type, other schools also reported good results from similar programs.

A staff psychologist at the University of Southern Florida in Tampa, with 13,000 students, said that school has had only three known suicides since it opened in 1960. The school does not have a 24-hour crisis facility but operates in the dormitories satellite mental health units that are open until 10 p.m.

Similarly, Southern Colorado State College has a program called "Help Anonymous," open from 7 p.m. to midnight and manned by faculty members and senior psychology students.

At the University of California at Los Angeles and San Fernando Valley State College, students will run "panic centers" during examination week to console worried students with refreshments, games, or consultation.

Authorities feel such innovations might go a long way toward alleviating the suicide

problem on campuses. But more ideas and experimental projects are needed.

Dr. Shneidman said he would consider the conference a success if just a few more schools develop an institutional awareness of the problem. He and a panel of three other suicidologists presented studies and statistics, but all agreed that the time has come for a shift away from emphasis on such studies. They felt this approach is important, but has its limits.

All four urged the individual approach—the personal, clinical, case-by-case attention which will result in wider recognition of pre-suicidal signs.

REPRESENTATIVE ST GERMAIN INTRODUCES BILL TO INCREASE PERSONAL INCOME TAX EXEMPTIONS

(Mr. ST GERMAIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ST GERMAIN. Mr. Speaker, the necessity of bringing tax relief to the average American taxpayer is a matter of top priority during this session for many Members of Congress. I would like to add my voice to the growing chorus demanding tax changes by introducing again a bill to increase the personal tax exemptions from \$600 to \$1,200.

Last March I originally introduced legislation to raise the personal income tax exemptions. Since that time the American taxpayer has been hit with the 10-percent surcharge and a sharp rise in the cost of living. Increasing the exemption figure is now more urgent than ever. The low and middle income wage earners are overtaxed and I am deeply concerned that they get fairer tax treatment.

From the enactment of the Revenue Act in 1913 until 1939 the personal exemption was always at least \$1,000. Originally the idea was to leave untaxed a large enough part of every American's income to care for his basic needs and those of his family—food, clothing, housing, education. It is more than obvious that the present exemption figure no longer fulfills that purpose.

During World War II the exemption was dropped to \$500, and when the figure was raised to \$600 in 1948 the increase was supposed to compensate for the dollar's loss in purchasing power. Following that same reasoning, and considering how the costs of medical care, housing, food, clothing—the essentials of life—have climbed in the intervening 21 years, there can be no question but that a raise in the exemptions at this time is more than justified.

Last year when the Congress was asked to approve the 10-percent surcharge, I said then that the people who would be hardest hit by the increase would be those who could least afford it. The fiscal situation facing the country, however, was so serious that I felt obliged in good conscience to cast my vote in favor of its passage. There was no opportunity at that time to vote for closing certain tax loopholes which I considered a preferable way of raising revenue. Tax reforms were supposed to come at some later time. I believe that we can now wait

no longer to ease the burden on the average American taxpayer.

If these loopholes which enable too many large corporations and well-to-do individuals to avoid their share of tax payments were done away with, then enough revenue could be obtained to balance off the increases in the personal exemptions which I propose.

In simple justice it is time to do all in our power to resolve existing tax inequities. Raising the personal exemptions would be a step in the right direction. It would significantly affect the people who need it most; secondly, the need for more revenue will force fast action in closing the loopholes and tax dodges which, though unwarranted, somehow continue to remain in our tax laws.

YOUTH FARE

(Mrs. MINK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill which authorizes air transportation at reduced rates for youths between the ages of 12 and 22 years, to all persons who are bona fide full-time students at an accredited institution of higher learning, to all persons over 65 years of age, and to all uniformed servicemen on authorized leave.

This bill is necessary in order to give guidance and direction to the Civil Aeronautics Board which is presently conducting hearings on the matter of youth fares. It has been charged that these youth fares which now allow youths between the ages of 12 and 22 years to travel at reduced rates on a standby basis, are discriminatory.

I believe that public policy on this matter ought to be clearly stated in the Federal Aviation Act. The Government of the United States must encourage our young people to avail themselves of air transportation, particularly when this travel is necessitated by their engaging in educational pursuits. Our young people matriculate at institutions far removed from their homes. The cost of education is rising sharply. The Federal Government has adopted many programs to assist these students through loans and grants to make possible their education. It would be inconsistent policy to help them pay their way to school, and at the same time exact from them full charges for necessary transportation. A policy which would enable these students, more easily to return home to visit with their families during weekends and recesses, I believe would be supportive of the Government's recognition of the importance of maintaining this family relationship.

The charge of discrimination, furthermore, I believe is without substance. Youth fares are not mere reductions of fares that other regular passengers pay. They are indeed a totally different class of fares. They are granted students currently on a space available basis; when all reserved seats are filled, then a student may be accommodated on a standby basis at a reduced fare.

Like the military personnel today, who

receives a similar fare dispensation, the youth must wait until the entire aircraft is sold, before he receives his ticket. Thus the youth, like the military personnel does not receive the same class of service as a person who is seated on a confirmed reservation basis.

Beyond the provision for all youth up to age 22 years, and all youth engaged in fulltime academic pursuits, my bill also includes the military personnel on authorized leave, and all persons over the age of 65 years.

All of these groups of persons included in this bill are special categories of persons who are not in the full income producing sector of our economy and therefore I believe are deserving of this special consideration. By providing them with this reduced fare, we are encouraging their travel, and fulfilling a unique service to these persons whose special situations are deserving of this recognition.

I urge my colleagues of this House to join with me in helping our youth, our students, our servicemen, and our elderly secure this privilege by permanent legislation.

AND THEY GAVE ME FREEDOM

(Mr. KAZEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. KAZEN. Mr. Speaker, in these days of student unrest, when freedom in a democracy is abused and misunderstood, it is most refreshing to see that many of our youth still consider freedom a most precious gift, a challenge to youth to prove their worth.

Miss Joyce C. Rathmann of 3834 Southwest Military Drive in San Antonio, Tex., an area of Bexar County that lies within the 23d Congressional District of Texas, which I am privileged and proud to represent, was this year's winner in the Lone Star State of the Voice of Democracy contest sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its Ladies Auxiliary.

I congratulate Miss Rathmann on her winning speech and I am deeply moved by her strong sentiments toward peace and love for our fellow man. I commend the reading of this speech to my colleagues:

ECHOES OF THE CHALLENGE

In 1776 a trivial band of men fought, died, and won the most esteemed of all gifts, "freedom." They called it The United States of America, land of prosperity, new destiny for all. From generation to generation they passed the dream, ablaze with the light of hope, and so they gave it to me and I opened my hands to it.

Every morning I wake, I am called by the dare, as is each citizen of our democracy. It cries to me to prove my worth, show my worth, show my strength and seize it before it flees from my life. Again and again, I stand proud and accept with courage because it is all my own duty, to feel the problems around me and to answer them.

Maybe Chicago's riot did not concern my home and family, but it did concern another human, and in my small way I can stop these occurrences with quiet work, talking to other teenagers, discussing controversies in such a way that they will see that vio-

lence is the wrong path. By a good, strong set example I can get people to try harder. Problems as large as eras of hate between races cannot be solved in a one night's battle, but only through a slow paced understanding within people's hearts. My job is to play down this hate—associate with people of all races and nationalities and by this staunch model bring others to my side in converting for a nation of peace. I can help start institutions which would encourage public discussions of government problems. I can stand up and speak out when an issue arises, because I care what happens. My judgment will be as informed and as intelligent as is within my power to achieve, so that I will someday be able to select the citizen most capable of assuming the responsibility of a public office.

I am marching out to this war, a city with weeds of hate beginning to grow and I have to pull them out. I'm trudging through blustery streets of disconcert and it is my liability to bring home love and understanding. To become rapt in uprisings and to stir in bits of peace, I have to work with patience to teach the misguided and underprivileged. If I fully reply to my challenge, any participation in the democratic government will be real to me. My battle will be here on an individual basis working with friends at school and in the community.

I die when I myself have grown so totally involved that I have been given to peace, love and honesty; when there are no more flag-spawned coffins returning from Vietnam or racial assassinations; when there is no longer a disinterested voter; when the overwhelming "yes" has resounded from all our lips; when our congress, courts, businesses and schools give everyone a refined liberty perfect in all ways; and the day when every man says I am the American and goes forth involving himself with fervor.

And with each solitary step I take I've won. I will have given the contagious lover of my country to everyone. I will not have left men's images of life become tired. I will have reached out and received a hundredfold because everything I personally put into it has renewed itself over.

The first men gave a lost cry in the blackness of an almost endless night and brought about millions of thundering replies. My answer to this challenge is of having a firm compassion and love for my fellow man, the striving for the ultimate happiness and accomplishment we owe each person and the dedication of my life for a greater world.

NARCOTIC ADDICTION AND REHABILITATION ACT NEEDS BROADENING AND STRENGTHENING

(Mr. GUDE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GUDE. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I traveled to Alderson, W. Va., to visit the Federal Reformatory for Women and particularly to investigate progress of the program under the Narcotic Addiction and Rehabilitation Act of 1966 at that institution. The implementation of this act is showing promise of helping to correct a serious national social problem and to strengthen greatly our fight against crime in which the drug addiction problem is deeply involved. I believe, and I would hope, that the Administration will do everything in its power to broaden and strengthen this program.

Drug addiction is a problem which has confounded man for centuries. Despite his efforts in the medical and social sci-

ences, he has not yet found the panacea. Every drug addict faces a horrible, tough struggle before he can again participate in our American society as a free man, making a positive contribution. Recent reports of success of the Methadon treatment in resolving the problem of drug addiction has raised hope that this is the answer, but, I would caution that at one time heroin was used as a cure for morphine addiction. I would also caution those in authority that in Washington many of our addicts are addicted psychologically not physiologically. We could run the risk of truly addicting some individuals to Methadon without really getting to the root of their problem.

We certainly should expand our narcotic rehabilitation facilities in Washington—Methadon can be used as one tool in such an expanded program but not as an across-the-board treatment for all addicts. I have studied the drug addiction problem in depth, and it seems to me that our State Department should turn its attention to those nations, some of which are our friends, producing a great deal of opium which finds its way into illegal channels in our country. At the same time, I support the Justice Department in expanding its attack against the organized crime rings which funnel the narcotics through these channels to the user. Stopping the material at its source is one answer, and breaking the back of organized crime is another.

Also, I strongly urge that at all levels of government and the private sector we use the tool of prevention particularly with young people that have a hang-up that marijuana and harder drugs are the glamorous road which some of their peers and unscrupulous adults lead them to believe. We must show them that this is the path to a living nightmare.

IT'S TIME TO DECIDE: WHO RUNS THE COLLEGES?

(Mr. SCOTT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and to include extraneous material.)

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I am sure that the vast majority of the Congress is concerned over the disruption of normal activities on our college campuses. We have witnessed the takeover, however temporary, of administrative offices of no fewer than 20 of our major colleges.

Let me share a lead editorial of the Richmond Times-Dispatch concerning these riots, and calling for an end to the jellyfish attitude of school administrators.

The article accuses the deans of "caving in" to outrageous demands of anarchists. It describes the situation, now so unhappily familiar, taking place around our country, where "punks," waving red flags and shouting praises to Ho Chi Minh, occupy and destroy buildings, ridicule police, and disrupt the process of learning for those genuinely interested in an education.

The Nation was made great by constructive forces, by those who have built

our great universities and other institutions. The leaders of these institutions are called, the establishment, and the rioters would destroy existing facilities without having any constructive substitute. If these "students" are not attending our colleges to obtain an education it would seem reasonable to expel them so that the real students can realize the purpose for which the institutions were created.

The entire editorial, from the February 18 Richmond Times-Dispatch is inserted in the RECORD at this point:

IT'S TIME TO DECIDE: WHO RUNS THE COLLEGES?

The time has come for an end to the jellyfish attitude of college administrators who are caving in to the outrageous demands of anarchists and Communist stooges on the campuses of American universities.

The chaos-producing permissiveness of today's society is nowhere better illustrated than on riot-torn campuses where punks who take over college administration buildings, destroy or threaten valuable records, and physically prevent other students from attending classes, are treated with kid gloves. They ought to be thrown out of college—and fast! And where actions justify it, they ought to be criminally prosecuted.

At every educational institution wracked by violence, some misguided students—who otherwise are good citizens on the campus—are caught up in the excitement and join the demonstrators against "The Establishment." It is pathetic that these young men and women are so blind as to follow the lead of hoodlums whose interest is not in education but in disruption.

After they get through destroying America's educational system, they will turn their attention to destroying America, period.

They wave red flags of communism and shout "Ho Chi Minh." They occupy president's offices on the campuses, tear up college property, write filthy words on the walls—and then come out to be greeted by concessions on the part of weak-kneed college administrators!

When police are called to restore order, they are greeted with the young anarchists' favorite word (excepting a certain four-letter one): "Pig!" The word is more descriptive of the disgraceful behavior of the protestors.

The wild demands of the radical fringe, if granted, would kill higher education in this country. It is asinine to think that students can hire and fire professors, decide on curriculums, throw out grading systems, decide who will pass and who will fail, and otherwise run the institutions, without the result being total chaos.

Furthermore, the vast majority of Americans are totally fed up with the implication that there's something terribly wrong with "The Establishment" and that it must be dismantled to the radical students' satisfaction.

"The Establishment" is the dedicated men and women who built the universities which the riotous gangs are attempting to tear down. "The Establishment" is the parents who have sweated through years of hard work to send their children to college. "The Establishment" is the society in which dissent, no matter how vigorous, is lawful as long as it is peaceful and does not violate the rights of others. Let the disrupters try dissenting in one of the Communist countries whose flags they sometimes defiantly wave!

Sure, institutions of higher learning can be improved. Fair-minded, patriotic young men and women on many campuses are working harmoniously with college administrators to make education more meaningful in the lives of these youths. The over-

whelming majority of today's students are in the group which constructively seeks to bring about justified changes, not only on the campuses but in American society generally.

But the destructive minority—the black-mallers, the property destroyers, the enemies of basic American principles on which this nation was built and must stand—this wrecking minority has been tolerated too long.

If higher education is to exist in meaningful form in this country, the cancer of violence, so foreign to an academic atmosphere, must be dealt with as any other cancer. Cut it out before it wreaks total destruction.

FUNDAMENTAL EVALUATION OF ABM SYSTEM NECESSARY

(Mr. PODELL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PODELL. Mr. Speaker, I believe that actions taken at this time by the Department of Defense to deploy the Sentinel ABM system should be halted.

In my opinion, no sound technical or military argument has been advanced for proceeding with deployment. Many of the Nation's most eminent scientists have advised that the proposed ABM system, no matter how much money may be expended, would prove worthless. They have pointed out that, although the radar and missile components of the system have been successfully tested, they have not been subjected to test under actual combat conditions. Realistic evaluation of the system is impossible except under actual bombardment by nuclear weapons. They see no dependable basis for assuming that in the present state of technology, an ABM system, with all its intricate and interdependent electronic components, would actually function as intended in a nuclear attack.

Even if the completely successful operation of an ABM system were assured, it could be defeated during an enemy attack. An enemy might choose to dispatch enough offensive missiles to overwhelm the defense. And he can employ decoys and dummy warheads in company with his missiles in order to overload and confuse the system's radars. If the radars are unable to track and discriminate between real and apparent warheads, the defense could easily waste its ABM missiles on deceptive objects.

Let us remember that only one nuclear missile needs to get through the ABM system to completely destroy its target. Because of the fantastic devastation which just one hydrogen bomb can inflict, a system that cannot provide a fool-proof defense is virtually no defense at all.

The official price tag on the Sentinel ABM system is \$5 billion. I agree with those military experts who say that it would, in all probability, cost twice that much. This conclusion I base on the fact that the final costs of weapons systems apparently have a way of amounting to double or triple the original estimates of the Department of Defense. By now this phenomenon has become almost predictable. I feel certain that it would prove to be the case with the Sentinel ABM system.

Furthermore, if a thin ABM system were deployed, it seems reasonable to assume that at some time in the near or distant future, the Pentagon would find a rationale for its expansion into a thicker system. This would involve the expenditure of untold additional billions.

The deployment of an ABM system by the United States could cause a dangerous escalation of the arms race which it is in the interest of this country and the whole world to avoid. Should the Russians respond to our ABM deployment by upgrading and increasing their offensive weapons, we would undoubtedly follow suit. This is the action-reaction phenomenon that former Defense Secretary McNamara warned us against. The end result of this process would be the growth of the weapons arsenal of each side, but their relative strengths would probably remain essentially the same. The security which we seek through an ABM system would have eluded us.

U.S. COLONIALISM—WARREN COURT STYLE

(Mr. RARICK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, man continues to divide the world. We have two Vietnams, two Koreas, two Chinas, two Germanies, two Africas, two societies—and now the Warren court has served notice it judicially recognizes two U.S.A.'s—43 self-governing States and seven colonies.

In the case of Allen et al. against State Board of Election, the Supreme Court has decreed that the people in the States of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Virginia, and parts of North Carolina must be denied equal protection of the law and cannot enact or amend election laws until approval is first gained by a lawsuit in the District of Columbia or approved by the U.S. Attorney General.

Can any thinking American conceive of a more dictatorial fiat than that where the people of a minority of States beg for approval of their laws?

Equal rights—voting rights—one man, one vote—yet the same unelected bureaucracy that gives lipservice to such phrases has with this decision denied the civil rights of every citizen in the seven States.

What a mockery of the Constitution, article 4, section 4, which provides:

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government.

Nor can any thinking American sustain the factual findings of the ivory tower crowd that there was no evidence of discrimination in the other 43 States—why then the demands for open housing, civil rights, and antiriot bills?

Why have 500,000 Americans fled northern cities in the past year?

The honorable findings of fact seem prima facie ridiculous.

The Supreme Court has done its best to redivide the Union into two Americas.

Seven, once regarded as States, are now disfranchised—returned to colonies, occupied by judicial order, or as labeled by Justice Black, "conquered provinces." Seven colonies containing U.S. citizens deprived of equal rights accorded their fellow citizens of sister States.

Yet, those citizens of the southern colonies now without full rights are subject to equal taxation and to supply their sons for military service.

The true victims of this judicial move to perform cultural genocide will not be the people of the South—for they have proven their forbearance and perseverance. Promotion of sectionalism and division of the United States can but, if allowed to continue, undermine the purpose for which the Republic was founded and eventually destroy the constitutional Republic itself.

What is discrimination? Equality? Why are governments formed among men?

Mr. Speaker, I include Justice Black's dissent from the Court's opinion following my remarks, along with an article from the Washington Evening Star of March 3, 1969:

[Supreme Court of the United States—Nos. 3, 25, 26, and 36.—October Term, 1968]

RICHARD ALLEN ET AL., APPELLANTS, v. STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS ET AL.

(On Appeal From the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia.)

J. C. FAIRLEY ET AL., APPELLANTS, v. JOE T. PATTERSON ET AL.—CHARLES E. BUNTON ET AL., APPELLANTS, v. JOE T. PATTERSON ET AL.—CLIFTON WHITLEY ET AL., APPELLANTS, v. JOHN BELLIS ET AL.

(On Appeals From the United States District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi.)

[March 3, 1969.]

MR. JUSTICE BLACK, dissenting.

Assuming the validity of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as the Court does, I would agree with its careful interpretation of the Act, and would further agree with its holding as to jurisdiction and with its disposition of the four cases now before us. But I am still of the opinion that for reasons stated in my dissenting opinion in *South Carolina v. Katzenbach*, 383 U.S. 301, 355-362 (1966), a part of § 5 violates the United States Constitution. Section 5 provides that several Southern States cannot effectively amend either their constitutions or laws relating to voting without persuading the United States Attorney General or the United States District Court for the District of Columbia that the proposed changes in state laws do not have the purpose and will not have the effect of denying to citizens the right to vote on account of race or color. This is reminiscent of old Reconstruction days when soldiers controlled the South and when those States were compelled to make reports to military commanders on what they did. The Southern States were at that time deprived of their right to pass laws on the premise that they were not then a part of the Union and therefore could be treated with all the harshness meted out to conquered provinces. The constitutionality of that doctrine was certainly not clear at that time. And whether the doctrine was constitutional or not, I had thought that the whole Nation had long since repented of the application of this "conquered province" concept, even as to the time immediately following the bitter Civil War. I doubt that any one of the 13 Colonies would have agreed to our Constitution if they had dreamed that the time might come when they would have to go to a United States At-

torney General or a District of Columbia Court with hat in hand begging for permission to change their laws. Still less would any of these Colonies have been willing to agree to a Constitution that gave the Federal Government power to force that one Colony to go through such an onerous procedure while all the other former Colonies, now supposedly its sister States, were allowed to retain their full sovereignty. While *Marbury v. Madison*, 1 Cranch 137 (1803), held that courts can pass on the constitutionality of state laws already enacted, it certainly did not decide to permit federal courts or federal executive officers to hold up the passage of state laws until federal courts or federal agencies in Washington could pass on them. Proposals to give judges a part in enacting or vetoing legislation before it passed were made and rejected in the Constitutional Convention; another proposal was made and rejected to permit the Chief Justice of this Court "from time to time [to] recommend such alterations of and additions to the laws of the U.S. as may in his opinion be necessary to the due administration of Justice, and such as may promote useful learning and inculcate sound morality throughout the Union . . ." See my dissenting opinion in *Griswold v. Connecticut*, 381 U.S. 479, 514, n. 6 (1965).

It seems to me it would be wise for us to pause now and then and reflect on the fact that the separate Colonies were passing laws in their legislative bodies before they themselves created this Union, that history emphatically proves that in creating the Union the Colonies intended to retain their original independent power to pass laws, and that no justification can properly be found in the Constitution they created or in any amendment to it for degrading these States to the extent that they cannot even initiate an amendment to their constitution or their laws without first asking the permission of a federal court in the District of Columbia or a United States governmental agency. I would hold § 5 of the 1965 Voting Rights Act unconstitutional insofar as it commands certain selected States to leave their laws in any field unchanged until they get the consent of federal agencies to pass new ones.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Evening Star, Mar. 3, 1969]

JUSTICES CURB SEVEN STATES ON ELECTION LAW SHIFTS

The Supreme Court today told seven Southern states they will have to come to Washington to get government or court approval any time they alter their election systems.

By a vote of 7-2, the justices broadened the 1965 Voting Rights Act to protect Negroes against discrimination that goes beyond their right to register and to vote.

The decision extends the protection to such changes as switching some officials to appointive officers instead of elective officers, changes making it harder for independent candidates to run, or requiring officials to be elected in at-large balloting rather than by districts.

However, the court said it would not nullify elections previously held in violation of the new decision. Specifically, it refused to set aside a series of local elections in Mississippi conducted without advance clearance for the methods used then.

Today's ruling involves a requirement of the 1965 federal law that states which had in the past discriminated against Negro voters could not put into effect new voting procedures without first proving they are not discriminatory.

The advance clearance may be obtained from the U.S. attorney general, or the U.S. District Court in Washington.

The requirement applies only to Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Virginia, and to parts of North

Carolina. The coverage was determined by past practices of discrimination and thus did not affect northern states.

Southern states had argued, in a series of cases which the high court decided today, that the advance clearance requirement only involved election changes that specifically involved the right of a citizen to register to vote and his right to cast his ballot.

Chief Justice Earl Warren, rejecting that argument today, said the requirement applies to "all action necessary to make a vote effective."

It reaches "any state enactment which alters the election law of a covered state in even a minor way," Warren said, in that a voter's rights are affected if an office which had been filled by election was made appointive.

In addition, Warren said, a voter's effect might be altered if he casts his vote as a citizen of an entire county or a complete state instead of as a resident of a district, because he might be in the majority in the district but be in a minority in the county or state.

INDEPENDENT STATUS

Finally, Warren found, a switch of procedures to limit a citizen's right to run for office as an independent could be affected if this right were limited according to the person's past party affiliation.

Mississippi made all three types of changes in its election laws in 1966.

A fourth type of change, affected by today's ruling, was made in Virginia. The change barred voters from using a gummed sticker as their method of casting a write-in vote. A group of illiterate Negroes had said this was the only way they could vote, and Virginia had insisted that it could control the way in which write-ins were cast.

The high court also settled today a series of important procedural issues on the voting rights act.

FACULTY INTEGRATION

The court agreed to consider the Justice Department's demand that public school teaching staffs be desegregated by specific racial ratios.

In a bid for a ruling that would have impact in the North as well as the South, the department contended that fixed numerical standards are "the appropriate yardstick" to determine if faculty segregation has ended.

The 5th U.S. Court of Appeals ruled last August that school boards need only make a "good faith and effective effort" to desegregate teaching staffs.

In a test case against the Montgomery County, Ala. school board, the lower court said school officials must be given flexibility to consider whether teachers are available, and to take account of "sound school administrative procedure."

This decision upset a federal judge's earlier order requiring the Montgomery County board to begin working toward a racial breakdown so that the faculty of each individual school reflected the same ratio of white-to-Negro teachers in the entire school system.

That would have meant a 3-to-2 white-Negro ratio in every school faculty.

Without a standard like that, the Justice Department argued in its appeal to the high court, it will be "difficult, if not impossible," to insure that segregated faculties will ever be completely desegregated.

CITIZEN SUITS

It ruled that private citizens have a right to go to court to challenge changes in Southern election laws and that they may do so in any federal district court near their home.

It held that challenges to election law changes may be filed in special three-judge courts, which would speed those cases to the Supreme Court directly after the first deci-

sion, instead of sending them through the slower process of review by the U.S. courts of appeal.

Finally, it decided that Southern states must follow "some unambiguous" and distinct method when they notify the attorney general that they have changed their laws and are seeking his reaction.

Though the main part of the high court decision drew dissents only from Black and Harlan, Justices Thurgood Marshall and William O. Douglas refused to go along with the court decision, applying the requirements to future elections only.

THE CRISIS IN BIAFRA

(Mr. FEIGHAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, with my fellow citizens, I have watched with increasing horror the unceasing civil strife in Nigeria. The loss of human lives has reached disastrous proportions, with starvation causing an estimated 2.5 million deaths thus far.

The Nigerian Government and the Biafrans are no closer now to agreement than when the Ibos chose on May 30, 1967, to become a sovereign state. The intense fighting between the two factions continues, and every day brings added suffering to their peoples without the slightest regard for human dignity. It is appalling to me that even a divided nation would permit the starvation of thousands of innocent children as an implement of war.

The indifference of the Nigerian and Biafran officials to the humanitarian aspects of this conflict is, however, a tragic fact. And while the foremost considerations of the African factions are military and political, the United States must concentrate on the humane and moral aspects of this conflict.

The political complexities involved in the conflict are great. Certainly my colleagues will concur that our government has taken every possible precaution not to escalate our participation in the hostilities. Our interest here is first humanitarian and our responsibility is not to pass judgment on the political implications involved, but to aid the relief of the diseased, starving, and neglected.

To date, the United States has contributed over \$31.4 million to relief efforts in the form of surplus food, medical supplies, and transportation of equipment. There is so much more that can be done, however. Nigeria normally undergoes a significant food shortage at this time of the year, but partially because of turbulent conditions throughout the country, the lack of sufficient nourishment is becoming much more critical.

Negotiations for increased airlift operations are in a state of limbo, with neither faction willing to concede the necessary air and surface corridors to bring food to their people. If our present efforts to bring relief to Biafra are not effective, we must look to alternative, more workable methods of assisting these people.

Mr. Speaker, the humanitarian aspects of the problem are a legitimate cause of concern for the entire world community. The United States, as I have said, can and must do more, and accordingly I have joined several of my distinguished colleagues in sponsoring a resolution which calls for significant increases in the amount of surplus food stocks, relief moneys, aircraft and other vehicles of transportation available to the several Biafran relief agencies. The resolution also urges the U.S. Government to solicit the cooperation of other nations in this humanitarian effort. Every avenue must be explored to effect meaningful aid to these people.

It is my hope that immediate steps can be taken to eradicate the agonizing torture that our African neighbors have been forced to endure.

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT CONTROLS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. CHISHOLM). Under a previous order of the House the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. CULVER) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. CULVER. Madam Speaker, my colleague, Congressman JOHN TUNNEY, made an important statement yesterday before top chemical industry executives and Government officials at the monthly luncheon of the Chemical Forum. He discussed the Government controls and restrictions placed on American foreign investments and the detrimental effect the controls will have on the U.S. balance of payments by reducing foreign earnings and weakening the competitive position of American business in the world market.

Because of its significance I want to make the full statement available to the Members of Congress, and, under unanimous consent, place it at this point in the RECORD:

President Johnson issued Executive Order 11387 on January 1, 1968, establishing controls on certain types of U.S. capital investments abroad, in addition to restricting capital investments already in existence.

The "temporary" measure was instituted under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act of 1917 and with 1950 proclamation of a national emergency pursuant to that act, accordingly, the Office of Foreign Direct Investments was established in the Department of Commerce to implement the restrictions, and regulations published in the Federal Registry of January 3, 1968. The OFDI was given a goal of improving the balance of payments by \$1 billion for the year 1968.

Last year, the Deputy Director of the OFDI rendered a status report in which it was admitted that "it is becoming increasingly apparent that some of the other measures designed to improve our balance of payments deficit in 1968 will not meet their targets, therefore," the report continues, "... we will have to learn to live with the regulations or some effective substitute, for at least a few years, this will be unpalatable for many U.S. companies which have assumed that investment controls may be lifted sooner, but I would not think corporate planning could be built on that assumption."

I have introduced H. Con. Res. 85 and 86 declaring that the continued restraints and controls on American investment abroad constitute an unwise and harmful economic

policy and calling upon the President of the United States to end such controls at the earliest possible date.

It has been gratifying that my resolution has received the bi-partisan sponsorship of 42 republican and democratic members of the House. Without attempting to set forth the economic and monetary factors in studied detail, there are sound and basic reasons which have prompted my introduction of this legislation.

I would comment first upon the effect the program has on our foreign relations.

The requirement that partly-owned foreign subsidiaries must send a large share of their profits to the United States plays into the hands of those who are so quick to paint the picture of American foreign enterprise as one of exploitation of other people, in other countries.

The introduction of mandatory controls did, in effect, announce to all countries that our American companies abroad are in fact aliens subject to the laws and regulations of the United States. We, therefore, must expect a considerable deterioration of the investment climate abroad for the U.S. companies. We may also expect retaliatory controls from the foreign governments.

It is well known that though host countries recognize the need for foreign investments, they also have shown some concern lest foreign investors dominate their economies or follow policies contrary to those laid down by local authorities. The administration's program for controls of direct investment have given evidence that their concern is not unwarranted, the assurances of local management that companies intend to be good citizens ring hollow in view of the official U.S. view expressed in the mandatory program that the operations of these companies must be conducted subject to the overriding needs of U.S. Foreign Economic policy.

The basis for the charges of "American Economic Imperialism" and the threat that such interference in local jurisdictions poses to the future of affiliates of American companies will remain as long as the mandatory controls remain. American companies will be accepted abroad only if they can demonstrate that they intend to be good corporate citizens. The present program makes it difficult to make that pledge in good faith.

Additionally, controls on free investment abroad diminish the competitiveness of American companies in the international marketplace. Foreign investment controls can be justified only as a short-term expedient in a monetary crisis. I strongly maintain that such short term has now expired, and that controls on investment flows will ultimately worsen our balance of payments by reducing foreign earnings, and increasing payments on foreign borrowings. The continuation of foreign investment controls on American enterprises abroad runs counter to the long range economic and foreign policy interests of the United States.

A sound foreign economic policy is a fundamental element in our country's international affairs and the conduct of our foreign affairs is facilitated and ameliorated by the flow of trade and investment between nations.

International investment among nations serves to reinforce ties of friendly relations and has in fact been a dominant force for world prosperity and economic growth in the post-war era. It has been the consistent policy of this country to remove the barriers to friendly and beneficial intercourse between nations. No one can deny that U.S. private investments abroad have been economically beneficial for the United States as well as the countries whose economies have been stimulated by our foreign direct investments. Foreign investment has consistently been a "plus" in our balance of payments picture, returning more capital than

it has drained off. For instance, the U.S. private foreign investments between 1950 and 1966 totaled \$39 billion. These investments returned \$58 billion to the United States during the same period. The present controls, if allowed to continue, have the effect of "killing the goose that lays the golden egg." The fact that such investments, and their earnings, are easily identifiable and readily restricted is no excuse for misdirected, arbitrary tampering that can and will lead to future deterioration of the U.S. private sector position in the world economy.

Our foreign investments have contributed materially to the U.S. balance of payments as a result of the return flow of earnings as well as through the creation, preservation, and servicing of export markets. These foreign investments have been a major factor in the U.S. balance of trade since 25 percent of our exports are to United States overseas affiliates and subsidiaries. We cannot afford to jeopardize the benefits of world-wide trade and investment developed with such great difficulty by this nation over the past forty years.

The foreign direct investment controls were part of a package designed to reduce the overflow of U.S. capital during the international monetary crisis associated with the devaluation of the British pound and the run on gold. This emergency crisis is behind us. Present controls are misapplied because they curtail direct investment, a segment of U.S. capital flow which historically produces a balance-of-payment surplus, as opposed to attacking segments of outflow from which there is no positive return to the U.S. balance of payments, most important of which is U.S. defense expenditure abroad. Since the controls do not deal with the basic causes of the U.S. deficit, they will cure nothing.

In seeking to staunch the flow of a "minus" item in the payments balance equation—the outflow of capital—the controls are sure to weaken one of the "plus" items, represented by our exports. The control of the export of capital will operate to reduce the export of capital goods, the machinery of production in which we excel. Many ventures abroad require an American concern to invest a share, which is often added to other shares and spent largely in the U.S. for the equipment needed to tool-up. Such new or expanded ventures abroad will be in the market for less of our goods as a consequence of these controls. The controls are so devised that even the export of American raw materials and semi-manufactured goods to subsidiaries abroad are curtailed. Because inter-company trade accounts are limited under the controls American affiliates abroad will not be able to expand as rapidly as the market opportunities allow—but their foreign competitors will.

An extremely inequitable aspect of the mandatory program is that it especially hurts those companies who cooperated with the government in 1965-66 during the voluntary phase. The companies voluntarily sent the vast majority of their overseas profits home, often delaying or drastically curtailing needed reinvestment in plant and equipment for their foreign subsidiaries. Under the present mandatory program, 1965-66 is used as a base period to calculate allowable investment and repatriation rate of profit in the future. The effect of this is to repay co-operation with penalties.

The controls will achieve a short-term reduction in investment outflow for which the U.S. will pay in later years in terms of reduced inflow dividends and royalties from, and exports to, subsidiaries and affiliates abroad. Thus the controls have the effect of mortgaging the country's future inflows that could be reasonably expected from an uninhibited outflow of direct investment capital based on rational, economic decisions.

Another serious danger lies in hampering the competitiveness of U.S. firms in the international market place. U.S. firms—and in particular small and medium sized ones—are prevented from grasping investment opportunities that their counter-parts in most other industrial countries can take. As these opportunities are lost to U.S. firms, and lost permanently, their present share of some foreign markets will be diminished, with a corresponding reduction in U.S. capital inflow from current levels.

Many prominent international economists say that foreign direct investment restriction inherently leads to the necessity of establishing full inconvertibility, resident and nonresident, of the U.S. dollar. Such a policy does not appear to be the intent of the U.S. Government at present, but it will be forced into this policy (or a devaluation of the dollar) because of the failure to attack the real causes of the deficit and because of the inevitable outflow of capital from the United States by non-residents. Furthermore, restriction breeds restriction, and efforts to police one set of restrictions must ultimately lead to more comprehensive currency controls.

Under the present program, U.S. companies are forced to increase their borrowing abroad. This has an immediately harmful effect on the balance of payments since foreign lenders are to one degree or another disinvesting in the U.S. (which means a current balance of payments outflow) to secure the funds to lend the U.S. firms outside the U.S. At present, interest rates in the Euro-dollar market in Europe are low, but these rates will rise as Europe deflates its economy, and at the same point the spread in the cost of funds between the U.S. and Europe will sharply widen. This will greatly speed the outflow from the U.S. of funds held by foreigners.

To be frank, these controls are of doubtful intellectual honesty. Under these controls, U.S. firms are urged to borrow to the hilt in order to finance their investments anywhere, and in Europe in particular, with parent company guarantees if necessary. These loans will have to be repaid, and some of the guarantees may have to be invoked, causing one of two results. If the controls are still in effect, the repayment will have to come out of firms already thin investment quotas and thus borrowing today mortgages a company's investment future; if the controls are not in effect at repayment time, there will be some repayments if for no other reason than to strengthen the equity base of foreign operations that have expanded with an over-reliance on borrowed funds. This might have a sharp and sudden negative effect on the balance of payments at that time.

Lastly, the foreign direct investment program is of dubious legality. Its legal framework is a 1917 law plus the declaration of a national emergency dating back to the Korean war in 1950—both of which were originally enacted for completely different purposes. Some prominent legal personages question the legality of the program without specific enabling legislation or supervision by Congress, even though these controls are as fundamentally important to our economy as taxing policies.

Working closely with private organizations, such as the fine cooperation I have received from James G. Morton of the Manufacturing Chemist Association, and with all parties concerned with the future U.S. place in the world economy. I look to passage of my resolution to establish congressional interest and concern in this area and to express the sense of Congress that these controls should be eliminated at the very first opportunity.

Otherwise we face the possibility of destroying in one fell swoop, the U.S.'s own

efforts for the past 40 years, and more recently those of many other countries, to establish a worldwide system for the unimpeded flow of goods and services. Free movement of goods is a direct corollary of free movement of capital—first there has to be production in order for there to be commerce, and in order to have production capital is needed. Suffice it to say that much of the prosperity of the world in the last 20 years has been the result of dismantling barriers to the free movement of capital and goods.

If the Federal Government, without hearings or congressional action, is able to reach so far into your businesses as to control the location, type, and extent of investment, then our free enterprise system will soon be neither free nor enterprising.

AFL-CIO CALLS FOR END TO TAX LOOPHOLES, REPEAL OF 7 PERCENT INVESTMENT TAX CREDIT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. REUSS) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. REUSS. Madam Speaker, on February 21, 1969, the AFL-CIO Executive Council issued a statement on tax reform calling for the elimination of tax loopholes, and urging especially repeal of the 7 percent investment tax credit and the provision allowing accelerated depreciation on new construction. Other loopholes mentioned in the statement are the oil-depletion allowance, tax-free interest on State and local bonds, the unlimited charitable deduction, and the hobby farm dodge.

On January 29 I was joined by nine of my colleagues—Mr. MEEDS, Mr. REES, Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. EDWARDS of California, and Mr. ZABLOCKI—in introducing H.R. 5250, the Tax Reform Act of 1969, which would close off these and other loopholes and bring in some \$9 billion in additional revenue. Subsequently, Mr. BLATNIK, Mr. KARTH, and Mr. HELSTOSKI introduced identical bills, and Mr. GIBBONS introduced an identical bill, H.R. 7585, for himself and 14 cosponsors—Mr. CONYERS, Mr. LONG of Maryland, Mr. ST. ONGE, Mr. FARBERSTEIN, Mr. PODELL, Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. YATRON, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. VIGORITO, Mr. KOCH, and Mr. NEDZI.

I commend the AFL-CIO tax reform statement to my colleagues, as follows:

STATEMENT BY THE AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ON TAX REFORM, BAL HARBOUR, FLA., FEBRUARY 21, 1969

The basic inequities in the federal tax system can be simply stated:

1. Many of the wealthiest individuals in the United States pay not one single cent in federal income taxes. BUT

2. Many of the poorest individuals in the country, who live in what the government defines as poverty, are forced to pay federal income taxes.

In the opinion of the AFL-CIO Executive Council this is a reprehensible situation, which must be corrected. We can no longer tolerate a double standard of taxation, which heaps an unfairly great part of the burden of running the federal government on the shoulders of America's middle-income families, many of whom are trade unionists.

We insist America must achieve a standard of tax fairness and we are therefore pleased that the House Ways and Means Committee has announced its intention of conducting a full-fledged tax reform investigation.

Major reform of the federal tax structure has been talked about for many years. Yet on April 15, 1969, those who receive billions in capital gains from stock-market and real-estate transactions, from tax-free interest on state and local bonds, from oil- and other unjustifiable mineral-depletion allowances, and from other forms of unearned income, will still enjoy special tax shelters. Some will use their "foundations" and family trusts as tax-dodging schemes, and tax loopholes will still be a major crop of many operators of large farm enterprises. The transfer of large sums by gift and at death will still be accomplished by evasions that make taxation based on ability to pay a sham. Fast depreciation will provide real estate operators with tax-free bonanzas, which are also major factors in the rise of land costs and rents. Some wealthy individuals will don the mantle of philanthropy, but they will use the unlimited charitable-deduction loophole and the federal government will honor their pledges.

In 1967, 21 individuals who reported incomes above \$1 million and 155 who reported incomes of \$200,000 or over, paid not a dollar of federal income tax.

In contrast, some 2½ million persons whose incomes fell below the government's "poverty line" paid \$100 million in federal income taxes.

These loopholes of special privilege for wealthy people and corporations take their toll of the public's confidence in the federal income-tax structure. They are also expensive in dollars.

Just three major loopholes—capital gains, exemption of state and local bond interest, and tax windfalls to oil, gas and other mineral operations—cost the Treasury approximately \$7 billion in 1968.

The 7 percent tax credit for investment in machinery and equipment produces over \$2 billion for corporations. Moreover, this special tax privilege contributes to difficulties in the money market and adds to upward pressures on interest rates.

Most of these loopholes have developed over a quarter century of horse-trading for special privileges, frequently under the guise of promoting or encouraging an activity in the national interest. Unfortunately, the costs of these special privileges in terms of dollars, equity, wastefulness and taxpayer confidence have far outweighed any benefits.

Yet despite this sad record, it is becoming increasingly fashionable in some circles to advocate additional tax loopholes for wealthy people and corporations, in the guise of panaceas for virtually every national ill that can be identified. There is talk of adding new tax gimmicks for real-estate operators, many of whom are now more accurately considered in the business of constructing tax shelters rather than shelters for people. And there are tax forgiveness proposals ranging from those which supposedly would provide incentives to industry for on-the-job training and inner-city industrial development to those which would encourage gold mining.

Those who make these proposals would further reward those who already more than adequately share in America's affluence, and use as their excuse, the plight of those who are today in trouble because they do not have their fair share.

We view such schemes as haphazard, costly and wasteful approaches to meeting the nation's goals. Tax forgiveness has the same impact on the federal budget as a direct expenditure.

Yet, through such gimmicks, the federal government relinquishes budgetary control to the wealthy investors and businesses who reap most of the benefits. When a privileged

few are provided shelters that enable them to avoid their fair tax share, others must reach deeper into their pockets.

We believe that the nation's interest cannot be served through tax forgiveness schemes or other forms of "no-strings" federal aid that are not subject to the Congressional scrutiny of specific programs, whose funds must be used in line with national priorities, under federal performance.

The Congress and the new Administration must assign top legislative priority to substantial and thoroughgoing reformation of the federal income-tax structure.

We call for:

1. Elimination of the loopholes of special tax privilege for wealthy families and corporations.

2. A minimum tax on all income over a total which would provide protection for legitimate small investors but which would require at least some tax payment from those whose huge incomes are now preferentially taxed or totally tax-exempt.

3. Removal of the impoverished from the federal income-tax rolls.

4. Reduction in the relative tax burden for low- and moderate-income families.

5. Rejection of proposals for new tax loopholes, which would provide additional benefits for wealthy people and businesses and create even more inequities in the federal tax structure.

6. Unequivocal dismissal of all proposals for a federal retail sales tax. Whether such proposals are called "value-added" taxes or offered clearly as a tax on consumer, the effect is the same—those who can afford it least, bear the brunt of the burden.

7. Repeal the provision of double depreciation on all new construction, except low- and moderate-rental housing, and the 7% tax credit for business investment in machines and equipment.

THE ZAMBEZI—ANOTHER RED FRONTIER

(Mr. RARICK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, while our Government continues to enforce economic sanctions against friendly Rhodesia, that tiny nation continues its valiant struggle against invading Communist terrorists.

During my visit to Rhodesia in December 1967, I personally inspected captured Communist weapons—weapons of death and destruction which bore Russian and Red Chinese markings.

An up-to-date report on the terrorist situation reveals that the militant terrorists continue to enter Rhodesia from Zambia, with the full blessings of the Zambian Government.

The British claim that terrorist activity is a result of Rhodesia's declaration of independence, but this report shows that acts of Communist terrorism existed long before that declaration.

Mr. Speaker, I think our colleagues will find this report of great interest, and I include it following my remarks. I only regret that the RECORD is unable to reproduce pictures of the captured Communist weapons—in many instances the same weaponry killing U.S. soldiers in South Vietnam. The report follows:

ZAMBEZI—RED FRONTIER

It was November 25th, 1965, and James Chikerema, self-styled Vice-President of the Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union, was speak-

ing over Zambia Radio: "... take your bows and break the Government of Ian Smith and all his robbers, because it is true they are robbers, thieves. Take your bows, your axe, your spear and smash that Government. If blood spills, even if blood is shed, that Government must be broken..."

Less than a month earlier, Rhodesia's Minister of Law and Order, Mr. Desmond Lardner-Burke, had been talking to the British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Wilson, in London.

"I'd like to have a chat with you some time about communist infiltration into Africa," said Mr. Wilson.

"Why?" asked Mr. Lardner-Burke. "Surely your intelligence organizations like MI5 can advise you better than I can?"

"No, I don't think so," said the British Prime Minister. "I feel you know more about communist infiltration than we do."

Rhodesia certainly does. It declared itself independent just 14 days before Chikereza's broadcast. By that date, more than 80 communist-trained terrorists had already entered Rhodesia, and been caught and charged.

All were armed with sophisticated weapons of Chinese, Russian or Czech origin and were intent on creating chaos in Rhodesia.

This fact alone indicates the fallacy of statements made by Mr. Wilson and his colleagues that the infiltration of terrorists is solely due to Rhodesia's declaration of independence.

Certainly in the past two years, infiltration by terrorists has been stepped up. An explanation for this can best be given by a published statement of the Organization for African Unity (the O.A.U.).

AIMS OF THE O.A.U.

It reads: "We cannot compromise with any white government, extreme or liberal—or agree to multi-racial nonsense. We are determined to destroy all vestiges of white civilization. The rivers of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) are to turn red with the blood of white tyrants and their children."

The O.A.U. has clearly set out its aims to destroy civilization in southern Africa.

Yet its most vociferous spokesmen come from countries which can hardly be said to have stable governments—or democracy.

Rhodesia is not alone in having to face external threats, for there have been similar terrorist incursions into South Africa and South West Africa, Malawi and Mozambique—all sponsored by the O.A.U. with the backing of communist countries.

Holding camps for terrorists who have been trained in Cuba, North Korea, Algeria, Red China and Moscow have been established in both Tanzania and Zambia. Terrorists captured in the Zambezi Valley have confirmed that they stay in these camps for several months, waiting for supplies and ammunition before infiltrating into Rhodesia.

President Kaunda of Zambia has consistently denied his country is aiding terrorists, yet on March 30th, 1968, Reuter-Associated Press reported from New York that Mr. Reuben Kamanga, Zambia's Foreign Minister, had told African United Nations delegates that "Zambia is supporting guerrilla warfare in Rhodesia."

However, Rhodesia's Secretary for Law and Order, Mr. A. M. Bruce-Brand, said in his report for 1967: "the unity of purpose by persons of all races in Rhodesia in combating the terrorist menace has been one of the happier outcomes of these subversive attacks. The invaluable information and assistance given to the security forces by the local population has assisted in the hunt and capture of many of these terrorists." Rhodesian Africans, living within the country's borders, are playing a vital role in catching terrorist infiltrators crossing the Zambezi River. This has been clearly shown by evidence presented in court during terrorist trials.

According to an Associated Press report from New York on April 15th, 1968, Mr. Kamanga was quoted as saying: "Reports reaching us indicate that the Rhodesian African masses are accepting the Smith régime." The report added that Africans in Rhodesia have always been relatively prosperous when compared with their neighbours to the north, and their lack of enthusiasm towards anti-white revolution probably grows out of a desire to be left in peace to attend to their own affairs.

On April 27th, 1968, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith, said: "I have information, which I am satisfied is conclusive, proving they [Zambia] are aiding and abetting terrorists coming through Zambia."

TWO CENTERS

The Rhodesian Government has named two main holding centers for terrorists in Zambia. One is Nkomo Camp—formerly known as Ndhlovu's Farm—in the Chungu River Valley, about 16 miles north-west of the Zambian capital city of Lusaka, on the old Mumbwa Road. Another base is Lithule Camp on Dube's Farm, about 20 miles from Lusaka on the King Edward Mine Road. This farm is owned by a Rhodesian-born African, Dube Phiri.

President Banda of Malawi, well known for his anti-communist views, said on December 12th, 1967: "I do not want to be a subject of Genghis Khan II in Peking." Dr. Banda has reason to feel this way. In 1964 he revealed that the Chinese Embassy in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, had offered £18 million if his country would recognize the Red régime. Dr. Banda refused, and subsequently discovered that several of his Ministers were involved in a plot to depose him.

One of them, Henry Chipembere, former Minister of Education, was jailed for three years in Malawi before the country became independent after allegedly threatening to murder "1,000 white men, women and children". Chipembere, the son of an Anglican clergyman, is now working in Tanzania as a schoolteacher.

He and groups of well-trained terrorists, armed with communist weapons have made several attempts to enter Malawi, but each time Dr. Banda has thwarted their efforts.

Dr. Banda recognized that the O.A.U. was behind the terrorist incursions when he said on September 17th, 1965: "For me, African unity has no meaning while Tanzania is harbouring rebels against the Malawi Government..."

Of the Chinese communists he said: "I have no intention of being second or third, or even first fiddle, playing in a Chinese orchestra. Not only am I not going to be a player in that orchestra, I have no intention of being an audience, either."

Dr. Banda is one of the few African leaders to reject communism. He has publicly pinpointed terrorist training camps in Tanzania.

COMBINED CLEAN-UP

The Rhodesian Army, Air Force and Police, together with units of the South African Police, have combined to clean up terrorist incursions from Zambia.

On July 4th, 1964—some 16 months before Rhodesia became independent—Mr. Petrus Oberholtzer, a 45-year-old father of seven children, was killed by a group of African terrorists who called themselves "the Crocodile Gang".

Subsequent court proceedings showed that the terrorists were members of the banned Z.A.N.U. and were recruited in Zambia for infiltration into Rhodesia for sabotage purposes.

Mr. Oberholtzer was stopped at a road block and attacked with stones, knives and petrol bombs. His wife, Johanna, and her three-year-old daughter, Elizabeth, were rescued by a passing motorist from their wrecked car, while the gang was trying to set alight.

According to statements made by the accused, they were approached in Zambia and told to organize themselves for entry into Rhodesia. They were told that if they "did well" they would be sent for "further education".

The court was also told that it was the gang's intention to commit sabotage in Rhodesia. Among the exhibits were notes written by the gang to be left at the scene of their crime. One read: "Ian Smith beware. Crocodile group on confrontation..." Another read: "Crocodile group will kill all white men in Zimbabwe. Confrontation. Clever white men shall go before he loses his life."

On September 24th, 1964, Mr. Farewell Roberts and his wife were in the lounge of their home, Dube Ranch, near the Botswana border, when their dog started barking. Outside were six men armed with machine-guns about to attack the Roberts home. Despite their superior numbers, they dropped their weapons, turned tail and fled.

HIDING IN KOPJE

All except one of the group were later captured. Two were arrested by an African detective who tracked them over 60 miles of rough terrain and finally caught them hiding in a kopje.

On April 30th, 1966, in the Sinoia area, seven terrorists were killed in an engagement with security forces. The gang had entered from Zambia some two weeks before. They were armed with Russian and Chinese weapons and one of them was found to be carrying a notebook containing details of lectures given at Nanking Military College in November and December, 1965.

On May 17th, 1966, a European farmer and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Viljoen, were found murdered. Two months later two members of the gang involved in the Viljoen murder were tracked down and killed in an engagement.

During 1966 some 20 terrorists were killed and others were captured.

At least 25 terrorists were killed in 1967, and others captured, and so far this year more than 100 have been killed by Rhodesia's security forces.

These incidents offer classic examples of an attempt to implement Mao Tse-Tung's dictum that political power grows out of the barrel of a gun. They follow the patterns set in Malaya and South Vietnam, where the communist insurrections started with attempts to break down rural administration by subversion supported by selective terrorism.

Fortunately for Rhodesia the Government acted quickly and arrested many of the key men who were instigating the subversion. The recent terrorist attacks have all been mounted from outside the country.

In order to achieve its present calm, Rhodesia has had to adopt severe legislation, similar to that implemented in Malaya during its emergency, when there was a mandatory death penalty¹ for carrying arms, and restricted residence or detention orders were imposed on suspected terrorist supporters.

The final defeat of the Malayan communists justified that Government's resort to strict legislation, and similarly the improved situation in Rhodesia justifies this Government in its efforts to maintain internal law and order. For instance, there were 4,910 cases under the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act in Rhodesia in 1964 and the prisons were almost full to capacity. By way of contrast, there were only 317 cases under this Act during 1967 and the prison population has decreased by between 25 and 30 per cent, since 1964.

¹ On 24th September, 1968, the Minister of Law and Order, the Hon. Mr. Desmond Lardner-Burke, announced the abolition of the mandatory death penalty in Rhodesia.

Mr. Willson and his Government would have the world believe that terrorists entering Rhodesia are really "freedom fighters"—simply seeking what is justly theirs.

This gross misinterpretation of the facts, for purely political reasons, is designed to mislead world opinion in general and British public opinion in particular.

Propaganda of this nature contained in statements made both inside and outside the "Mother of Parliaments" would now appear to have been accepted at face value by the United Nations.

Part of the Security Council resolution imposing comprehensive mandatory sanctions on Rhodesia and urging U.N. members to give "moral and material" assistance to the Rhodesian people's "struggle to achieve freedom and independence" was reportedly noted with satisfaction by Ambassador Marof Achkar of Guinea. Mr. Achkar, head of the U.N. Apartheid Committee, said on June 4th, 1968, that this paragraph meant that for the first time the U.N.'s highest body had approved a guerilla struggle in Rhodesia, as well as assistance by individual States to "freedom fighters".

Protestations by the British Government that it does not condone the use of force, ring hollow.

A former United States Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, referred to the latest United Nations sanctions resolution as an international conspiracy instigated by Britain and blessed by the United Nations "which was aimed at the overthrow of a Government of a country that has done us [the U.S.] no harm and threatens no one".

Mr. Acheson was speaking to the American Bar Association on May 24th, 1968.

"The point is, however, that the highly theoretical and imaginative threat [to peace] was not posed by Rhodesia, but against her. From this premise, only the most Humpty Dumpty reasoning could move to the conclusion that Rhodesia should be punished by international action."

AFRICAN SOLDIERS

A British newspaper, *The Guardian*, which has consistently adopted an aggressive line against Rhodesia—including advocating the use of force—sent its own man up to the fighting area.

In *The Guardian* of April 26th, 1968, John Worrall wrote that nearly half the Zambezi defence line against terrorists from Zambia is manned by about 1,000 Rhodesian African soldiers.

Worrall said that he was invited to talk privately to anyone he liked. Closely questioned, a grizzled African sergeant-major with 14 years' experience, who had fought terrorists with the British in Malaya, said: "I don't like terrorists. Most of us would kill them all and not take prisoners if the officers would let us."

Worrall asked why and received the answer: "I am fighting for Rhodesia. It is my home." Worrall then said: "But aren't they coming to free you from the whites?"

The African replied: "They say that, but they are bad men. They come with Chinese grenades and guns and the people are frightened of them. I am sorry for some of them, but this communist thing is no good for Rhodesia."

Worrall asked if he was taught this and the answer was: "No, I'm an educated man and can think for myself. I've seen the world and fought communists in Malaya. But I don't go in for politics. None of us do. We are soldiers doing a job!"

He added that the army had a great deal of help from the tribesmen. "They are frightened and upset by the guerrillas, that's why they tell us where to find them."

Mr. Bruce-Brand has revealed in his annual report that subversion was adopted by African nationalists in Rhodesia for the first time in 1957—eight years before UDI—as a method to achieve "political" objectives.

EASIEST MEANS

"Subversion as a means of attack on the western nations by international communism has been amply demonstrated in other parts of the world," said Mr. Bruce-Brand.

"Political agitators and demagogues seeking to obtain political power had ample opportunity of learning the lesson that the communist tactics of violence and subversion were the easiest means of achieving political objectives."

Rhodesia—and the rest of the world—has seen in many nations the emergence of political parties whose financial and other support emanates from communist sources.

It was Lenin who preached that the Western nations could be defeated by attacks on the boundaries of the Western colonial empires.

The ingenuity of this type of attack is obvious in retrospect. The intention was that communism in the long term would succeed without firing a shot. Other people would do its work.

Who are these other people? Rhodesia has maintained—and still maintains—that Zambia's broadcasts of incitement to violence in Rhodesia are aided and abetted by the British Government.

The Zambian Government supports the campaign of incitement. The British Government renders massive aid to Zambia. And yet Mr. Arthur Bottomley asserted in the House of Commons on May 24th, 1968: "There is no truth in allegations that the British Government has supplied transmitters to carry Zambian broadcasts to Rhodesia."

Even if this statement were true (and the Rhodesian Government takes leave to doubt it), what Mr. Bottomley cannot deny is that his Government has poured millions of pounds into Zambian Government coffers; that the Zambian Government has spent vast sums on its radio services; and that these services do carry the incitement propaganda.

Rhodesia is aware that a few British M.P.s made strong protests and, as a result, "sick" broadcasts from Zambia have been reduced to occasional outbursts.

MILITARY ACTION

On May 12th, 1968, President Kaunda was quoted by the British Broadcasting Corporation as saying of Rhodesia: "The only answer to the problem is military action. Blood has got to be spilt."

Certainly blood has been spilt, but it has mostly been the blood of Africans—Africans who were inspired by a communist dream which turned into a nightmare when they found themselves face to face with the black and white defenders on the Rhodesian side of the Zambezi.

President Kaunda has called on Britain for military aid, and Mr. Wilson has talks with him in London recently. Meanwhile two of Zambia's neighbors, Malawi and Botswana, have both condemned terrorism and have made it plain to the British Government that they will take no part in sanctions against Rhodesia.

President Kaunda is obviously being pressured by the more militant members of his ruling United National Independence Party; and his outbursts against Rhodesia no doubt help him to divert attention away from his country's growing economic problems.

It is no secret—except perhaps to the British Government—that Zambia's cost of living has soared, largely as a result of the country's attempts to re-route its imports and exports along the unreliable northern and eastern road routes. The resultant self-inflicted chaos has led to anomalous situations such as the export of copper by air, and Zambia being compelled to agree to a communist Chinese offer to build a £100 million railway because the World Bank and the Western nations consider it uneconomic.

Rhodesia realizes that newly emergent countries have their problems. After all it is

only 80 years ago that Western civilization first came to Rhodesia. Despite that country's harbouring of terrorists, the Rhodesian Government has offered to help Zambia out of its muddle.

Rhodesia's Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith, has admitted that there are many ways by which he could make things difficult for Zambia.

But this has not been Rhodesia's policy. "We have gone out of our way to assist traffic passing through this country, even at times when perhaps it was difficult for us—when we could have used these facilities ourselves," said Mr. Smith.

He said Rhodesia had offered to open the Feruka refinery, purely for Zambian fuel, and has even offered transport facilities through Rhodesia.

"These don't seem to me to be the actions of a Government which is bent on undermining the Zambian economy," said Mr. Smith.

A clear insight into how terrorists are recruited was given by an anonymous terrorist to Musesa Kazembe, an African journalist, who worked formerly in Malawi and Rhodesia.

Writing in *The Guardian* on April 8th, 1968, Kazembe gives the lie to Zambia's claim that it is not involved in terrorist acts against Rhodesia.

The terrorist tells how he joined the Zimbabwe African National Union in Rhodesia, because he was promised "liberation" and a socialist programme to follow "victory".

He volunteered to go for training to Red China, and he was routed through Malawi in November, 1963, to a military training camp at Mbeya, Tanzania.

With 34 other Africans, he was flown via Cairo to Shanghai, from where the whole party was transported to a rural camp a few miles from the city.

The terrorist described in detail his training in weapons, physical exercise, shooting and sabotage. Although they had never been to the country, the Chinese instructors apparently had a first class knowledge of roads and bridges in Rhodesia.

After three months the trainees were split into groups, and introduced to guerilla warfare, machine guns, bazookas, anti-tank mines and grenade launchers.

Two months later they were told to sleep in the bush near the camp and had to practice walking at night "to avoid the enemy."

The terrorist said that when he worried about being killed on his return to Rhodesia, the Chinese told him: "Don't worry. Once you start the revolution, they won't be able to control it. It will destroy everything that stands in its way."

During the last four months at the camp, terrorists were taught how to interrogate Rhodesian villagers about troop movements, or the habits of white men on nearby farms.

NEVER GOT THERE

The terrorists flew back to Tanzania by the same route, and were placed in a camp outside Dar-es-Salaam. From there they were sent to a Zambian transit camp, near Lusaka.

One night the terrorist and his colleagues were given arms and told they were leaving for Rhodesia. But this terrorist never got there. He was approached by Peter Mutandwa, who administers oaths in the Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army, as it is called.

Mutandwa told the 26-year-old terrorist that he was to go to Cuba for further training. He never reached Cuba either. Instead the terrorist who was once bound for Rhodesia got an "overseas scholarship" and is now in Britain.

He told Kazembe that he does not have confidence in the military leadership and organization. He admitted to being a Maoist, and still wants to see "a real rebellion" in Rhodesia.

He says that when he feels the time is ripe he will return to fight, and, if necessary, to die.

Kazembe's interview shows clearly that communists are actively engaged in promoting subversion, not only in Rhodesia but throughout southern Africa. Indeed, this terrorist revealed that half of the original group of 35 were to be sent to South Africa.

Kazembe records that some of the group which left Zambia on that occasion were killed by Rhodesian security forces, and several others were captured.

After brainwashings in China, terrorist groups are armed in Zambia and infiltrated into Rhodesia with instructions to destroy installations and kill as many whites and blacks as they can.

An unarmed and elderly African headman, Jotham Mkhandhla, was shot dead in a terrorist ambush at Lupane, 110 miles north-west of Bulawayo, on November 20th, 1966. Local villagers later joined police to track down the terrorists, six of whom were arrested.

Rhodesia is aware that for the past five years members of the banned Z.A.P.U. and Z.A.N.U. have been trained in para-military techniques, demolition and general sabotage in communist countries.

CAMPS ARE KNOWN

Since the Sino-Soviet split and Z.A.P.U. and Z.A.N.U. are going separate ways. Z.A.P.U.—who favoured the Russian brand of communism—has sent Africans to Algeria, North Korea, Cuba, and Russia for training. Z.A.N.U., who aligned themselves with Red China, have been trained in that country.

All trainees are brought back to Tanzania or Zambia, where they collect supplies and weapons.

The Z.A.P.U. camp is known by Rhodesian authorities to be at Morogoro, where it is run with the assistance and knowledge of the Tanzanian Government and the O.A.U. Liberation Committee. The Z.A.N.U. camp at Intumbi Reefs, near Mbeya, is administered in a similar fashion.

Certainly Rhodesia has no doubt that countries to the north of her are actively encouraging and harbouring terrorists.

Yet in spite of all this, Rhodesia has not fired one single shot in anger—except to guard her own borders from outside aggression.

As the Rhodesian Secretary for Law and Order says: "The infiltration of Rhodesia by trained terrorists, and the massing of others on our borders, increased substantially during 1967. The untiring efforts and devotion to duty of the security forces have, however, prevented this communist-inspired terrorism from achieving its declared objectives of creating chaos and a complete breakdown of law and order within the country. We shall not relax."

The Prime Minister, Mr. Smith, has shown that his Government has gone out of its way to avoid a confrontation with Zambia.

On April 27th, 1968, he said: "In spite of what Zambia has done to help terrorists, in spite of the incredibly stupid, inflammatory and inaccurate remarks made by Zambian political leaders, we have never changed our attitude."

TOO MUCH REGULATION

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, last year when the antigen bills were before Congress, there were a number of us who warned that the enactment of any of the pending bills would result in growing

bureaucracy, escalating costs, and harassment for the people. We warned also of redtape and recordkeeping which would speedily become a monstrosity. The ink was scarcely dry on the anti-mail-order bills which were passed before these predictions began to materialize into actuality.

There is an additional serious factor which also was anticipated. It appears to some of us that the departments of the Government already are exceeding the letter of the law by requiring dealers and purchasers to follow procedures which in effect add new teeth to the laws and expand their provisions.

Dealers throughout the Nation are protesting vehemently the amount of paperwork and recordkeeping required, particularly in the sale of ammunition. Many of them have found it difficult to get adequate information on what is expected of them but that does not alter the burden which has been placed upon them.

All of this is only the beginning. Congress should recognize the danger which exists when new bureaucratic procedures are imposed upon the public and should take action now to correct some of the damage which has been done. This is particularly needed in ammunition sales. The amount of recordkeeping and regulation required in ammunition sales defies all the rules of logic and surpasses any legitimate need. A number of bills have been introduced to restrict this by deleting shotgun shells, rifle ammunition, and .22-caliber rimfire ammunition, and I am joining as a cosponsor.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT S. TOMASO

(Mr. ANNUNZIO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Robert S. Tomaso who died on Monday, February 24, 1969, in Chicago. The loss of Robert Tomaso, a genuine friend and a great humanitarian, is a tremendous loss to me personally and to hundreds and thousands of Chicagoans as well.

His countless friends fondly called him "Bob." They respected his civic and charitable contributions, they admired his sincerity and dedication to his fellow men, and above all, they loved his friendly spirit and his warm heart which encompassed all that he did and brought happiness to all who knew him.

Mr. Speaker, the Seventh Illinois Congressional District, which I am honored to represent, has indeed lost one of its outstanding public servants and community workers. Robert S. Tomaso, first ward superintendent of the department of streets and sanitation for 20 years, was a city employee for 43 years. Before serving with the first ward, he was 31st ward superintendent for 12 years. Altogether he served as ward superintendent for 32 years.

On February 24, 1969, the Chicago Daily News referred to Bob as "the man who kept Chicago's Loop clean." He headed the men who swept, plowed, salted, and cleaned the Loop streets and sidewalks.

He was so proud of his office, located on the riverfront, that he became a pioneer in improving the appearance of the Chicago riverfront. This he accomplished by building a huge patio at the river's edge, by painting the concrete red, white, blue, and green, and by installing picnic benches where office workers could eat their lunches in the afternoon. He designed his own first ward blue flag, which flew proudly over his office each day, alongside the flag of our country.

The fine example he set of waterfront beautification is being followed by others. New buildings on the riverfront now in the process of construction are being equipped with patios and picnic areas along the river's edge. When the dedication of his patio took place, Bob said:

I am so proud of my Department. I want people to know we are here and to know we are keeping Chicago spic and span!

Robert Tomaso was small in stature but large in accomplishments. He was the son of immigrant parents who raised six daughters and six sons. He came from a typical, lovable, hard-working family, and made a deep imprint on our city, for he was a loyal, dedicated civil servant of the people, and was an indefatigable worker for all civic and charitable causes.

He served as a member of the Joint Civic Committee of Italian Americans and on the lay advisory board of Villa Scalabrini, the Italian old people's home. He was a tower of strength during the last 15 years in promoting the patriotic Columbus Day parade held each year in Chicago and served superlatively as its finance chairman.

Each year he was responsible for a gigantic golf day, sponsored by the Ward Superintendents Association, and under his direction this was also one of the outstanding events in our city.

In 1967 the Italian Government named him an honorary Knight of the Republic in recognition of his charitable work, his service to his fellow man, and his service to his country.

Thousands of people gave tribute to Bob Tomaso and paid him their last respects at his wake. They included directors and members of associations such as the Michigan Boulevard Associates, the Wabash Avenue Council, the Michigan Avenue Council, the State Street Council, the Chicago Central Area Committee, members of the city council, members of the State legislature, public officials from both the Republican and Democratic Parties, as well as coworkers, friends, and acquaintances from all over the city and State. He was loved by everyone because they knew of his genuine desire to help people.

I knew Bob Tomaso for over 30 years, and no man could have had a better friend. No man could have been more dedicated to another human being than Bob was to me. The loss of Bob Tomaso leaves not only a great emptiness in my heart, but a great void in my community which perhaps will never be filled.

I know that throughout America there are many Bob Tomasos—in every town, in every city, and in every hamlet. The time has come for us to talk about the men who are doing so much in their own respective communities to build

America and not to destroy America. We are giving too much time and too much publicity to the people who are bent on destroying the country we love. Let us stop being negative and become more positive. The immigrants have built America. The sons of immigrants are carrying on in that same spirit.

Robert Tomaso, as the son of an Italian immigrant, leaves a shining record of his devotion, his ability, his helpfulness, and his generosity. He gave distinguished service in the best interests of the people. Through his active, untiring efforts, prestige and honor have been reflected on Americans of Italian descent and on their countless contributions toward the building of a better America.

Bob Tomaso shall be missed not only by myself, but by his friends, his colleagues, and indeed, by all the people he served so well. I want to extend my deep sympathy to his lovely sisters, to his wonderful brothers, and to his courageous wife, Theresa. I know in extending my sympathy that I speak for the hundreds and thousands of his friends who knew him, who loved him, and who will always cherish his memory.

ANNUNZIO PRAISES SENATOR HART FOR JOINING INSURANCE PROBE

(Mr. ANNUNZIO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, the February 25 edition of the Chicago Tribune reported that the Senator from Michigan (Mr. HART) was asking for an investigation of the fantastically high insurance rates being charged Chicago's ghetto merchants.

I am happy that Senator HART has joined me in expressing concern over this problem which has seen insurance rates in the ghetto area of Chicago increase as much as 300 percent since last April's riots.

As I stated to Members of the House 2 weeks ago, I have asked Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Romney to look into the situation surrounding the high rates and to determine what can be done. Senator HART has indicated he will also ask Mr. Romney to review the matter and I welcome the Senator's help in this area.

It is clear that the 1968 Urban Property Protection and Reinsurance Act, which was designed to help businessmen obtain insurance at reasonable rates, has failed, at least as far as its operation in Chicago is concerned. However, I feel strongly that we can make the act work and, to this end, I welcome the support of all the Members of both Houses of Congress in my fight to protect the interests of small businessmen.

PRESIDENT NIXON'S EUROPEAN TRIP

(Mr. GUDE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. GUDE. Mr. Speaker, on embarking on his European trip, President Nixon

emphasized that he was not seeking to settle all the world's problems in 8 days. He said:

The problems we face are too complex and too difficult to be settled by what I would call showboat diplomacy.

Yet I am convinced that it was precisely because he began his diplomatic mission with such modest ambitions that it achieved so much.

The low key, sensible, and businesslike attitude with which the President conferred with his foreign counterparts in the various capitals, paved the way for future contacts of a similar kind. In establishing a sense of trust for American policy and intentions, the President constructed the framework under which further substantive consultations can take place.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend the President for the success of his trip and the calm and deliberate way in which it was carried out. The trip was indeed becoming to a great power.

MACHIASPORT—NEW HAMPSHIRE SENATE CALLS FOR FREE TRADE ZONE

(Mr. CLEVELAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, with all other Members of both parties from New England, I have supported the dramatic concept of a free trade zone in Maine. This unanimous support from the governmental leaders of the six New England States reflects the area's urgent needs. We need lower oil prices, especially for heating fuel. Oil costs in New England are generally the highest in the Nation. The severity and unprecedented snowfall of this winter, in particular, bring this forcibly home. New England has no refinery. All fuel, in effect, is imported into our region.

Beyond the mere cost of fuel, however, the establishment of a free trade zone in Maine would open an almost unlimited range of economic opportunities for a section of the country which is both one of the most beautiful areas and one of the most stricken by poverty.

As a measure of the urgency of this subject to the people of my State, I offer at this point in the RECORD a copy of a formal resolution adopted by the New Hampshire Senate. I commend the senate for taking this action and pledge my fullest support for bringing their wishes into being at the earliest possible moment. The resolution follows:

RESOLUTION RELATIVE TO A FREE TRADE ZONE AT MACHIASPORT, MAINE

Whereas application has been made to the United States Government to establish a Free Trade Zone at Machiasport, Maine and

Whereas establishment of a Free Trade Zone in Maine would provide new opportunities for New Hampshire businesses and

Whereas interest has been expressed by Occidental Petroleum Corporation in establishing an oil refinery in a Free Trade Zone at Machiasport for the refining of imported oil and

Whereas establishment of an oil refinery in a Free Trade Zone at this location could result in lower oil prices and bring about sub-

stantial savings to New Hampshire citizens and users of oil products, be it

Resolved, That the New Hampshire Senate endorse the establishment of a Free Trade Zone at Machiasport, Maine and urge the federal departments and agencies responsible for passing on this application to give prompt approval; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to United States Senators and Members of Congress from New Hampshire and copies also be forwarded to the departments of the federal government having jurisdiction in this area.

Senator GEORGE GILMAN.

Attest:

WILMONT S. WHITE,
Clerk of the Senate.

NASHUA TELEGRAPH HITS CAMPUS DOWNGRADING OF ROTC

(Mr. CLEVELAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, on February 19, my colleague the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. WYMAN) and I placed in the RECORD, on page 4004, a copy of a letter we sent to the Secretary of Defense expressing our deep concern over the attitude being shown toward the ROTC by a number of colleges and universities.

This position has gained considerable support with the press and the public.

I wish at this point to include the text of a recent editorial which appeared in the Nashua, N.H., Telegraph. I commend it to every Member. The editorial is absolutely right when it points out that our regular military academies cannot turn out sufficient numbers of officers for our defense. As it states completely accurately:

It has been the "Rotsies" at Harvard, Yale and Dartmouth and other sponsoring colleges who have helped provide the leadership for our military forces for years.

The editorial follows:

WEAKENING THE OFFICERS CORPS

The action of the Harvard faculty of Arts and Sciences earlier this week in voting to withdraw academic credit for all courses offered in the Reserve Officers Training Corps program will probably shut off a much-needed source of Army and Navy officers. If the Harvard Corporation approves the request to terminate faculty appointment of ROTC instructors and end free allocation of space for the program, we don't believe the Army or the Navy will continue the program as an extra-curricular activity.

The Harvard faculty acted at a meeting attended by representatives of three student committees. The Students for Democratic Society was not represented. Members of this group had disrupted a similar faculty meeting several weeks ago, which led to its cancellation.

The radical students of the SDS sought to ban ROTC from the campus altogether. The Harvard faculty didn't go this far. It indicated it would be willing for ROTC to remain on a nonacademic basis. Few students would enroll, if this came to pass, making it uneconomical for the Army to continue the program. Only 150 students were enrolled when the program enjoyed full status.

If Harvard were the only university downgrading ROTC, it hardly could be said that national preparedness is threatened. But other Ivy League colleges have taken similar action and the trend may spread, fanned by anti-Vietnam sentiment, which is especially

strong among most faculty and some student groups.

If the prevailing mood of the world had been peaceful for the past three decades, the anti-military bias would be more understandable. But, with recurring conflicts and the need to continuously conscript our youth, it remains imperative that training be provided to give capable leadership to our forces. West Point and Annapolis cannot turn out all of the officers needed for the military establishment. ROTC and other reserve programs have met this need very well.

The willingness of some colleges to institute degree-level courses in Afro-American studies, bowing to the shrill insistence of the SDS and other groups, makes us very sure that they are not unsympathetic with the aims of SDS which loudly opposes ROTC.

Afro-American studies may not be anachronistic at a liberal arts college, but neither is an education in the science of warfare. It has been the "Rotsies", at Harvard, Yale and Dartmouth and at other sponsoring colleges who have helped to provide the leadership for our military forces for years.

Our ability to maintain ourselves as a powerful and independent nation assures for the professors, and the SDS, the freedom to institute Afro-American studies, and all kinds of academic disciplines, but, now, the same freedom ironically provides the climate to boot ROTC off the campus.

"CAP" RETIRES

(Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, after a lifetime of deeply devoted service to the farm families and rural residents of Texas, a very fine gentleman, the Honorable Lester J. Cappleman has now retired. As State director of the Farmers Home Administration, no community was too small, nor any ranch too remote for "Cap" to visit during these years, in his constant concern that FHA, or its predecessor, the Farm Security Administration, or FSA's predecessors, give maximum effective assistance through the many programs entrusted to these agencies by Congress. "Cap" as he is affectionately known to millions of people throughout the Southwest, was a champion of small towns and the rural way of life, and through his efforts the labors of farm families have been eased in a thousand ways, from helping to acquire the proper kinds of equipment to the most efficient use of home gardens and canning procedures.

"Cap" is a great believer in harnessing the will to work with every technological advantage our economy can provide so that the family size farms and ranches of Texas will produce food and fiber in the greatest possible abundance.

May I say that in my opinion "Cap" could not have sustained the tremendous drive and energy he has put forth over the years if he were not both a deeply religious and a deeply patriotic individual, because "Cap" saw beyond the chores of each day to the great final objective—a society of free liberty-loving Americans enjoying the fruits of the earth without fear or stint, leading the way for all nations to know that America's free enterprise system is the best and most rewarding that mankind, with

the invocation of God's help, has been able to devise.

The measure of this man's accomplishment is not easily taken because the record of moneys expended under his direction cannot conceivably picture the plain and simple good that has been done. In many parts of Texas a youngster can drink pure water because "Cap" helped provide an adequate water system—or a new family is able to support themselves with dignity because "Cap's" people, his county and home management supervisors throughout the State are superbly trained.

Set forth herewith is the text of a telegram I sent to Lester J. Cappleman on his last day of service, February 28, when he was saluted by his associates and friends at a well deserved dinner in his honor:

You have been my friend and honored associate in projects too numerous to mention for more than 40 years. Your dedicated and constructive service to the farm families and rural residents of our great State has given them a better way of life with the full dignity and freedom of our democratic society. Your retirement is a great loss to the agency and programs you have so splendidly and vigorously championed. Our consolation is that you have built so strongly and so wisely that future generations will also reap a sure harvest of substantial benefits. You have my deepest thanks on behalf of your thousands of good friends in east Texas and best wishes for every continuing success.

Mr. Speaker, not only the people in Texas, but Americans everywhere, can take pride in what this man has done for his fellow citizens and the betterment of his country. I take special pride in saying Godspeed to that very distinguished State director, the Honorable Lester J. Cappleman, and to my dear friend "Cap."

AFL-CIO STATEMENTS ON THE NATIONAL ECONOMY AND TAX REFORM

(Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, on February 21, 1969, at its mid-winter meeting, the AFL-CIO Executive Council issues statements on the state of the national economy and on tax reforms. These statements are inserted in the Record and commended to all the Members whether they agree with them or not. In a few pages, the executive council clearly defines the tremendous economic issues plaguing the country today.

The statement on the national economy sets forth the dramatic impact that high interest rate policies can have on the real income of working men and women. The temporary surtax, the recent historical rises in prime interest rates, the increase in FHA and VA rates, coupled with the paradoxical continuance of the investment tax credit, cannot help but increase prices and unemployment—and deter economic activity where it is most needed, for example, in residential construction.

The council pointed out that during

the period 1960 to 1968 workers earnings have increased by 31 percent yet real wages by only 11 percent. This, during a period when after tax business profits have skyrocketed 91 percent.

The council is also rightfully concerned about the trend toward economic concentration through the recent prolific growth of conglomerates and one bank holding companies.

In its message on tax reform, the council not only urges the closing of the glaring loopholes and tax advantages which give self-defeating tax breaks to upper income brackets, but also makes overall recommendations designed to instill in our tax laws equitable treatment for those in the lower income brackets.

Mr. Speaker, I repeat that not all of the Members will agree with the AFL-CIO Executive Council's conclusions, but the statements are must reading for those who want to understand and appreciate the economic issues of the day.

The two statements follow:

STATEMENT BY THE AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ON TAX REFORM, BAL HARBOUR, FLA., FEBRUARY 21, 1969

The basic inequities in the federal tax system can be simply stated:

1. Many of the wealthiest individuals in the United States pay not one single cent in federal income taxes. BUT

2. Many of the poorest individuals in the country, who live in what the government defines as poverty, are forced to pay federal income taxes.

In the opinion of the AFL-CIO Executive Council this is a reprehensible situation, which must be corrected. We can no longer tolerate a double standard of taxation, which heaps an unfairly great part of the burden of running the federal government on the shoulders of America's middle-income families, many of whom are trade unionists.

We insist America must achieve a standard of tax fairness and we are therefore pleased that the House Ways and Means Committee has announced its intention of conducting a full-fledged tax reform investigation.

Major reform of the federal tax structure has been talked about for many years. Yet on April 15, 1969, those who receive billions in capital gains from stock-market and real-estate transactions, from tax-free interest on state and local bonds, from oil- and other unjustifiable mineral-depletion allowances, and from other forms of unearned income, will still enjoy special tax shelters. Some will use their "foundations" and family trusts as tax-dodging schemes, and tax loopholes will still be a major crop of many operators of large farm enterprises. The transfer of large sums by gifts and at death will still be accomplished by evasions that make taxation based on ability to pay a sham. Fast depreciation will provide real estate operators with tax-free bonanzas, which are also major factors in the rise of land costs and rents. Some wealthy individuals will don the mantle of philanthropy, but they will use the unlimited charitable-deduction loophole and the federal government will honor their pledges.

In 1967, 21 individuals who reported incomes above \$1 million and 155 who reported incomes of \$200,000 or over, paid not a dollar of federal income tax.

In contrast, some 2½ million persons whose incomes fell below the government's "poverty line" paid \$100 million in federal income taxes.

These loopholes of special privilege for wealthy people and corporations take their toll of the public's confidence in the federal income-tax structure. They are also expensive in dollars.

Just three major loopholes—capital gains,

exemption of state and local bond interest, and tax windfalls to oil, gas and other mineral operations—cost the Treasury approximately \$7 billion in 1968.

The 7 percent tax credit for investment in machinery and equipment produces over \$2 billion for corporations. Moreover, this special tax privilege contributes to difficulties in the money market and adds to upward pressures on interest rates.

Most of these loopholes have developed over a quarter century of horse-trading for special privileges, frequently under the guise of promoting or encouraging an activity in the national interest. Unfortunately, the costs of these special privileges in terms of dollars, equity, wastefulness and taxpayer confidence have far outweighed any benefits.

Yet despite this sad record, it is becoming increasingly fashionable in some circles to advocate additional tax loopholes for wealthy people and corporations, in the guise of panaceas for virtually every national ill that can be identified. There is talk of adding new tax gimmicks for real-estate operators, many of whom are now more accurately considered in the business of constructing tax shelters rather than shelters for people. And there are tax forgiveness proposals ranging from those which supposedly would provide incentives to industry for on-the-job training and inner-city industrial development to those which would encourage gold mining.

Those who make these proposals would further reward those who already more than adequately share in America's affluence, and use as their excuse, the plight of those who are today in trouble because they do not have their fair share.

We view such schemes as haphazard, costly and wasteful approaches to meeting the nation's goals. Tax forgiveness has the same impact on the federal budget as a direct expenditure.

Yet, through such gimmicks, the federal government relinquishes budgetary control to the wealthy investors and businesses who reap most of the benefits. When a privileged few are provided shelters that enable them to avoid their fair tax share, others must reach deeper into their pockets.

We believe that the nation's interest cannot be served through tax forgiveness schemes or other forms of "no-strings" federal aid that are not subject to the Congressional scrutiny of specific programs, whose funds must be used in line with national priorities, under federal performance.

The Congress and the new Administration must assign top legislative priority to substantial and thoroughgoing reformation of the federal income-tax structure.

We call for:

1. Elimination of the loopholes of special tax privilege for wealthy families and corporations.
2. A minimum tax on all income over a total which would provide protection for legitimate small investors but which would require at least some tax payment from those whose huge incomes are now preferentially taxed or totally tax-exempt.
3. Removal of the impoverished from the federal income-tax rolls.
4. Reduction in the relative tax burden for low- and moderate-income families.
5. Rejection of proposals for new tax loopholes, which would provide additional benefits for wealthy people and businesses and create even more inequities in the federal tax structure.
6. Unequivocal dismissal of all proposals for a federal retail sales tax. Whether such proposals are called "value-added" taxes or offered clearly as a tax on consumer, the effect is the same—those who can afford it least, bear the brunt of the burden.
7. Repeal the provision of double depreciation on all new construction, except low- and moderate-rental housing, and the 7% tax credit for business investment in machines and equipment.

STATEMENT BY THE AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ON THE NATIONAL ECONOMY, BAL HARBOUR, FLA., FEBRUARY 21, 1969

The economic outlook for 1969 is clouded by uncertainty about the degree of slowdown during the course of the year and the policies that the new Administration will pursue.

The pace of economic expansion is already slowing down and the government's brake on economic growth may be going too far. Moreover, its emphasis on slowing residential construction, while maintaining special tax subsidies for business investment, is misguided. Interest rates have soared to unprecedented heights. There is danger of rising unemployment.

Some slower economic pace was to be expected this year after the 5 percent real expansion of 1968, the seventh consecutive year of economic growth. The temporary surtax, adopted in 1968, is withdrawing about \$11 billion a year from consumers and business, to pay for part of the increase in military spending. The hold-down on government expenditures, ordered by Congress last year, has placed a lid on the amount of additional funds the government can put into the economy's spending stream. The increase in Social Security taxes, effective January 1, is withdrawing about \$1½ billion a year from employees and a similar amount from business, to pay for improved Social Security benefits. In addition, the buying power of the average worker's weekly take-home pay increased only slightly last year, after accounting for taxes and the 4.2 percent rise in living costs.

On top of these dampening developments, new restrictive government measures have been imposed in the early weeks of 1969:

The prime interest rate that the commercial banks charge their richest customers and best credit risks was raised to an unprecedented 7 percent—an effective prime rate of over 8 percent, because of the banks' requirement that such borrowers maintain an interest-free deposit. This boost in the prime rate is raising interest rates all along the line—to medium-sized and small businesses, to home-buyers, farmers, consumers and the government. Some new federal securities have been floated, in recent weeks, at the highest interest rates in over 100 years. These high costs for borrowed money are being built into the price structure, from manufacturer to retailer and consumer—to the profit of the banks and other lenders. In addition, these high interest rates, accompanied by the Federal Reserve's squeeze on bank credit, threaten a sharp slow-down of economic activities.

The government increased the interest rates on FHA and VA mortgages from the high 6½ percent rate of early January to 7½ percent—an effective rate of 8 percent, when insurance is included. This peak rate on government-backed mortgages, on top of the excessive rates for builders' loans, is boosting the cost of homes, which the home-buyer is required to pay for the entire term of the mortgage. These costs are narrowing the home-buying market. A slow-down of residential construction is threatened, instead of the vast home-building expansion that is needed.

Moreover, there have been statements by some officials of the new Administration—as well as by business spokesmen—that a substantial rise of unemployment may be required to achieve greater price stability.

The notion that there is an inevitable, mechanical trade-off between inflation and unemployment is economically false and loaded with social dynamite. Advocates of this Neanderthal view have never explained how a million additional unemployed can possibly reduce such price pressures as physicians' fees, hospital charges, auto and property insurance rates, which have risen sharply in the past decade. Yet a rise in unemployment would hit the most vulnerable workers hardest—the most recently hired, the least

skilled, particularly Negroes, other minorities and young workers.

Furthermore, relative price stability can—and must—be achieved without a growing army of unemployed. Expanded manpower training programs, an effective nation-wide employment service and reduction of bottlenecks can help. But most essential to achievement of relative price stability is lower profit margins and reduced profit rates of return on investment.

Indeed, the inflation of recent years has been largely a profit inflation. Profits skyrocketed between 1960 and 1966, and after a dip in 1967, they moved up again last year. *Business Week* (February 8) reports: "In 1968, U.S. corporations earned more money than they ever did before in a single year—thanks in good part to sharply rising prices."

Business profits have soared, far out of line with other major types of income. Between 1960 and 1968—

After-tax profits skyrocketed 91 percent; Dividend payments to stockholders soared 84 percent;

But the weekly, after-tax take-home pay of the average non-supervisory worker increased only 31 percent and, in terms of buying power, merely 11 percent.

These trends are creating economic and social imbalances. An increased share of the nation's income has been shifted to profits. And the profit-laden corporations are continuing to boost their investments in new and improved plants, machines and equipment—after a 100 percent rise between 1960 and 1968—although industry's operating rate is only about 84 percent of existing productive capacity. This situation, which has been contributing to inflationary pressures in recent years, threatens to create a future gap between the economy's rapidly growing capacity to produce and lagging demand for goods and services.

1. The AFL-CIO Executive Council insists that full employment must be the nation's primary economic goal. The government's tax, expenditure and monetary policies for an adequate rate of economic growth should be supplemented by manpower training measures and a federal program to create jobs for the remaining hard-core unemployed and under-employed in providing needed public services.

2. Residential construction must be sheltered from the ravages of the credit-squeeze and unprecedented interest rates.

The 7 percent investment tax credit should be repealed—to curb the flow of available funds into business investment and provide additional funds for home-building.

The provision of double depreciation should be repealed on all new construction, except low- and moderate-rental housing.

The Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development should direct FNMA (Fannie Mae) to assist low- and moderate-income housing, at the lowest possible interest rate.

The development of the new form of government security, authorized by the Housing Act of 1968—government-backed mortgage bonds—should be speeded up, to attract new investment funds into housing.

3. The government's monetary policy should be eased at the first signs of a general economic softening and rising trend of unemployment. Moreover, a thorough Congressional review of monetary policy is needed—for the development of a policy that is in the best interest of the nation and the American people, rather than merely the banks and other lenders.

4. The trend of unemployment in the months ahead and the level of military expenditures should be key factors in deciding whether the temporary surtax should be terminated in mid-year, phased out or continued.

A rising trend of unemployment in the coming months would be a strong reason to terminate this temporary tax or to begin

to phase it out. If the surtax is continued for another six months or a year—or if part of it is maintained—the surtax rate should be applied to income that is now excluded from federal taxation, as a result of the major loopholes for capital gains, oil and mineral depletion allowances and income from state and local bonds.

5. Reform of the tax structure is long overdue—to eliminate loopholes of special tax privileges for wealthy families and business, to establish a minimum tax that will end tax avoidance and to reduce the relative tax burden on low- and moderate-income families.

6. A substantial rise in the buying power of wages, salaries and fringe benefits is needed to provide wage and salary earners with a fair share of economic progress and to strengthen the consumer foundation of the national economy.

The lag of real wages and salaries must be ended. Rapidly rising productivity and great business profits make possible substantial improvements in workers' earnings, within the context of a relatively stable price level.

7. Rising business profits should be based on an expanding sales volume, rather than on swollen profit margins at the expense of consumers and workers—to curb pressures on the price level and to provide an improved economic balance between wages, profits, dividends and other forms of income.

8. We are disturbed by the accelerated rate of economic concentration in the past few years—including conglomerate mergers and one-bank holding companies—and the impact of this trend on the national economy. We urge the Congress and appropriate government agencies to make the facts fully known to the public and to curb the adverse impacts of this trend.

LET'S REFORM FEDERAL DEBT

(Mr. GERALD R. FORD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, this House soon will be taking up President Nixon's proposal to revise Federal debt accounting and to change the ceiling on the national debt. The Detroit, Mich., News has quite accurately pointed out that this proposal is part of the "unified budget" reform package formulated under President Johnson. This high-level Commission in my opinion did a fine job in a very technical area. The Detroit News in an editorial dated March 1 emphasizes that the Nixon plan to add Government agency borrowings to the public debt while excluding trust fund purchases of U.S. securities would provide better control of agency borrowings. As the Detroit News makes clear in its editorial, the entire Kennedy Commission budget and national debt reform package was put together to enlighten and not to confuse or deceive. I am pleased that the Detroit News has urged Congress to endorse the proposed national debt accounting changes. The editorial follows:

[From the Detroit News, Mar. 1, 1969]

LET'S "REFORM" FEDERAL DEBT

It's that time of year again. With the predictability of the seasons, the administration in Washington is requesting a change in the ceiling on the national debt. This time, however, President Nixon wants a change as part of an overall reform of federal financial reporting. It should be approved by Congress.

Some two years ago, a commission was established under the Johnson administration and charged with reforming the meth-

ods of presenting the federal budget and various other financial reports. The commission was chaired by the present secretary of the treasury, David Kennedy.

This commission recommended the "unified" budget, replacing the administrative, national income and cash budgets. By defining a comprehensive budget, the commission was able to simplify government reporting and, at the same time, eliminate the administrative temptation to choose the budget which put it in the best light. This had been occurring with alarming frequency.

The commission also advised changes in the calculation of the national debt to concentrate on debt issues outstanding to the public. It recommended the exclusion of special debt issues held by the government's own trust funds, such as the social security and highway trusts. This is the reform President Nixon is requesting from Congress.

The national debt stands at \$363 billion, bumping close to the \$365 billion ceiling. Government trust funds hold \$80 billion; the public holds \$283 billion. If the trust fund amount is excluded from the ceiling, the Nixon administration would suggest lowering the ceiling to about \$300 billion. It would also add to the "public" debt some \$11 billion currently outstanding on special government agency issues. That would eliminate the loophole of "going around" the debt ceiling by issuing debt through agencies rather than directly through the treasury.

If we combine the \$283 billion now in the "public" portion and the \$11 billion "agency" debt, the new total would be \$294 billion, subject to a new ceiling of \$300 billion. Then, counting on the planned budget surpluses over the next fiscal years, this total public debt could fall as low as \$280 billion. The government debt held by the trust funds would be reported but would not count under the ceiling.

The reform involves no subterfuge; it provides better control by including agency issues. It is part of a reform package recommended under a Democratic administration and now endorsed by a Republican administration. And it may end the monotony of annual trips to raise the debt ceiling. We think Congress should welcome the change with open arms.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. KLEPPE (at the request of Mr. GERALD R. FORD), for today, on account of official business.

Mr. LENNON (at the request of Mr. EDMONDSON), for today, and the remainder of the week, on account of the death of his mother.)

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. EDMONDSON) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous matter:)

Mr. CULVER, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. REUSS, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. RYAN, for 1 hour, on March 26.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. EDMONDSON and to include an address.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. DENNIS) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. ASHBROOK.

Mr. NELSEN in two instances.

Mr. MCKNEALLY.

Mr. ROBISON.

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin.

Mr. BROTZMAN in four instances.

Mr. AYRES.

Mr. BOB WILSON.

Mr. WOLD.

Mr. HORTON.

Mr. ZWACH.

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama.

Mr. MCCLORY.

Mr. HOSMER in two instances.

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois in four instances.

Mrs. DWYER in four instances.

Mr. DERWINSKI in two instances.

Mr. MCCLURE.

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia in three instances.

Mr. TAFT.

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT.

Mr. SMITH of California.

Mr. SHRIVER.

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota.

Mr. LANGEN.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. EDMONDSON) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. BIAGGI.

Mr. RODINO.

Mr. SHIPLEY.

Mr. FRASER.

Mr. LONG of Maryland in two instances.

Mr. HAYS in two instances.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee in three instances.

Mr. JONES of Alabama in two instances.

Mr. EILBERG in two instances.

Mr. DINGELL in two instances.

Mr. MONAGAN in two instances.

Mr. MILLS in two instances.

Mr. GONZALEZ in three instances.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida in five instances.

Mr. JOHNSON of California in two instances.

Mr. RARICK in four instances.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey.

Mr. CABELL.

Mr. GAYDOS in three instances.

Mr. OLSEN.

Mr. WOLFF in three instances.

Mr. DIGGS.

Mr. EDMONDSON in two instances.

Mr. VANIK.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. EDMONDSON. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 21 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, March 5, 1969, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

555. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations, Department of State, transmitting a report relative to exports of significant defense articles for the period January to June 1968, pursuant to the

provisions of Public Law 90-269; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

556. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting amendments to the budget and proposed supplemental appropriations, pursuant to the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, as amended (H. Doc. No. 91-85); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

557. A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a report on the actions of the Department to develop a school desegregation program in the North that is equal in size and scope to its program in the South, pursuant to the provisions of the Labor-HEW Appropriation Act of 1969; to the Committee on Appropriations.

558. A letter from the Under Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to improve the health and safety conditions of persons working in the coal mining industry of the United States; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

559. A letter from the Director, U.S. Information Agency, transmitting the annual report of the Agency on its activities under section 401 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, pursuant to the provisions of that law; to the Committee on Government Operations.

560. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in the cases of certain aliens found admissible to the United States under the provisions of section 212(a) (28) (I) (ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADDABBO:

H.R. 8137. A bill to amend title IV of the Social Security Act to extend and improve the Federal-State program of child-welfare services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ANNUNZIO:

H.R. 8138. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act with respect to recovery of a reasonable attorney's fee in case of successful maintenance of an action for recovery of damages sustained in transportation of property; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 8139. A bill to provide for improved employee-management relations in the postal service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 8140. A bill to amend section 3402 of title 38, United States Code, to provide for the recognition by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs of the Italian American War Veterans of the United States for the prosecution of veterans' claims; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ASHBROOK:

H.R. 8141. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 in order to establish certain requirements with respect to air traffic controllers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BELL of California:

H.R. 8142. A bill to further promote equal employment opportunities of American workers; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BIAGGI:

H.R. 8143. A bill to facilitate the entry into the United States of aliens who are brothers or sisters of U.S. citizens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRADEMAS:

H.R. 8144. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to raise needed addi-

tional revenues by tax reform; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROTZMAN:

H.R. 8145. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to authorize reduced-rate transportation for certain additional persons on a space-available basis; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia:

H.R. 8146. A bill to amend section 4063(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to exemption of specified articles from the tax on motor vehicles); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CARTER:

H.R. 8147. A bill to change the definition of ammunition for purposes of chapter 44 of title 18 of the United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COLLIER:

H.R. 8148. A bill to strengthen the penalty provisions of the Gun Control Act of 1968; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 8149. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 in order to establish certain requirements with respect to air traffic controllers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CORBETT:

H.R. 8150. A bill for the elimination of health dangers to coal miners resulting from the inhalation of coal dust; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 8151. A bill to prohibit political influence with respect to appointments, promotions, assignments, transfers, and designations in the postal field service, to revise the laws governing the appointment of postmasters and rural carriers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H.R. 8152. A bill to provide for orderly trade in iron and steel mill products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey:

H.R. 8153. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from \$600 to \$1,200 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemptions for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DORN:

H.R. 8154. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to provide pensions for widows of certain retired members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 8155. A bill to prohibit the dissemination through interstate commerce or the mails of materials harmful to persons under the age of 18 years, and to restrict the exhibition of movies or other presentations harmful to such persons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOWNING:

H.R. 8156. A bill to prohibit the dissemination through interstate commerce or the mails of materials harmful to persons under the age of 18 years, and to restrict the exhibition of movies or other presentations harmful to such persons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama:

H.R. 8157. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to limit the amount of deductions attributable to the business of farming which may be used to offset nonfarm income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ESHLEMAN (for himself, Mr. SAYLOR, and Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 8158. A bill to improve the operation of the legislative branch of the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FISH:

H.R. 8159. A bill to amend section 837, title 18, United States Code, to prohibit certain acts involving the use of incendiary devices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 8160. A bill to amend the provisions of the Public Health Service Act relating to the construction and modernization of hospitals and other medical facilities by providing separate authorizations of appropriations for new construction and for modernization of facilities, authorizing Federal guarantees of loans for such modernization and Federal payment of part of the interest thereon, authorizing grants for modernization of emergency rooms of general hospitals, and extending and making other improvements in the program authorized by these provisions; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GIAIMO:

H.R. 8161. A bill to establish a program for the voluntary certification of motor vehicle mechanics by the Secretary of Transportation, to assist the States in establishing programs for the compulsory licensing of motor vehicle mechanics, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 8162. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide that employees who terminate their railroad employment before completing 10 years of railroad service may apply for and receive a refund of the railroad retirement taxes which they have paid; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 8163. A bill to amend section 501 of title 38, United States Code, to provide that under certain conditions, service on the Mexican border before World War I may be included in determining whether a veteran meets the service requirements applicable to the payment of pension; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. GUDE:

H.R. 8164. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to prohibit the mailing of unsolicited sample drug products and other potentially harmful items, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI:

H.R. 8165. A bill to provide for the construction of a new Veterans' Administration hospital in southern New Jersey; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HORTON:

H.R. 8166. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code so as to provide for the awarding of Supreme Sacrifice Medal to relatives of members of the Armed Forces killed in Vietnam; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KAZEN:

H.R. 8167. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase the personal income tax exemptions from \$600 to \$1,200 and to allow a deduction for certain expenses of higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KEE:

H.R. 8168. A bill providing for Federal railroad safety; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McCLOSKEY:

H.R. 8169. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to prohibit the assignment of a member of an armed force to combat area duty if any of certain relatives of such member dies, is captured, is missing in action, or is totally disabled as a result of service in the Armed Forces in Vietnam; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 8170. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without any deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MAY:

H.R. 8171. A bill to change the definition of ammunition for purposes of chapter 44 of title 18 of the United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MICHEL:

H.R. 8172. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to make certain non-profit colleges and universities eligible for grants for noncommercial educational broadcasting facilities; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MINISH:

H.R. 8173. A bill to amend title IV of the Social Security Act to repeal the provisions limiting the number of children with respect to whom Federal payments may be made under the program of aid to families with dependent children; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MINK:

H.R. 8174. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to authorize reduced-rate transportation for certain additional persons on a space-available basis; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MONTGOMERY:

H.R. 8175. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, with respect to the mailing of certain publications of State departments of agriculture as second-class mail; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. NATCHER:

H.R. 8176. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to liberalize the conditions governing eligibility of blind persons to receive disability insurance benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. OTTINGER:

H.R. 8177. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, so as to make its provisions applicable to agriculture; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 8178. A bill to provide for improved employee-management relations in the postal service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. PODELL:

H.R. 8179. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to prohibit the assignment of a member of an armed force to combat area duty if any of certain relatives of such member died, is captured, is missing in action, or is totally disabled as a result of service in the Armed Forces in Vietnam; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 8180. A bill to increase educational opportunities throughout the Nation by providing grants for the construction of elementary and secondary schools and supplemental educational centers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. RARICK:

H.R. 8181. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for tuition expenses incurred in providing elementary and secondary education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROBISON:

H.R. 8182. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. ROYBAL:

H.R. 8183. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from \$600 to \$1,200 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemptions for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 8184. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to establish a national system of minimum retirement payments for all aged, blind, and disabled individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 8185. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase from \$1,680

to \$3,000 the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ST GERMAIN (for himself and Mr. BURTON):

H.R. 8186. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from \$600 to \$1,200 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemptions for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCHERLE:

H.R. 8187. A bill to abolish the Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries established by section 225 of the Federal Salary Act of 1967, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SHRIVER:

H.R. 8188. A bill to provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the city of Wichita, Kans.; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa:

H.R. 8189. A bill to regulate and prevent multiple taxation of certain kinds of income; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STAGGERS:

H.R. 8190. A bill to amend the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 to authorize appropriations for the fiscal years 1970, 1971, and 1972; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STEIGER of Arizona:

H.R. 8191. A bill to amend title VII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 in order to authorize bilingual education programs in certain schools for Indian children; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 8192. A bill to provide a program for an Operation Bootstrap for the American Indian in order to improve conditions among Indians on reservations and in other communities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 8193. A bill to amend chapter 61 of title 18, United States Code, relating to lotteries to exempt deer-hunting contests; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8194. A bill to amend chapter 207 of title 18 of the United States Code to authorize conditional pretrial release or pretrial detention of certain persons who have been charged with noncapital offenses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8195. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide that veterans who are 70 years of age or older shall be deemed to be unable to defray the expenses of necessary hospital or domiciliary care, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 8196. A bill to amend section 620 of title 38, United States Code, to extend the length of time community nursing home care may be provided at the expense of the United States; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 8197. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the amount payable on burial and funeral expenses; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 8198. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code in order to provide for the payment of an additional amount of up to \$100 for the acquisition of a burial plot for the burial of certain veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN:

H.R. 8199. A bill to provide for orderly trade in footwear; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. DENT, Mr. CAREY, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mrs. MINK, Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. RODINO,

Mr. BOLAND, Mr. JOELSON, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. MINISH, Mr. PATTEN, Mr. HOWARD, and Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts):

H.R. 8200. A bill to improve and increase postsecondary educational opportunities throughout the Nation by providing assistance to the States for the development and construction of comprehensive community colleges; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin:

H.R. 8201. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code so as to extend to veterans of Mexican border hostilities the same benefits enjoyed by veterans of periods of war; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TUNNEY:

H.R. 8202. A bill to require oil emulsifiers to be registered and labeled and to require the establishment of safe tolerances for the use of oil emulsifiers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. UDALL:

H.R. 8203. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Hohokam Pima National Monument in the vicinity of the Snaketown archeological site, Arizona, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. WHALLEY:

H.R. 8204. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code so as to provide for the awarding of a Supreme Sacrifice Medal to relatives of members of the Armed Forces killed in Vietnam; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BOB WILSON:

H.R. 8205. A bill to designate the Interstate System as the "Eisenhower Interstate Highway System"; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON:

H.R. 8206. A bill to establish a sonic boom damage fund to provide for the payment of damages caused by sonic booms; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8207. A bill to provide an equitable system for fixing and adjusting the rates of compensation of wage board employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. WOLFF:

H.R. 8208. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for a comprehensive review of the medical, technical, social, and legal problems and opportunities which the Nation faces as a result of medical progress toward making transplantation of organs, and the use of artificial organs a practical alternative in the treatment of disease, to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide assistance to certain non-Federal institutions, agencies, and organizations for the establishment and operation of regional and community programs for patients with kidney disease and for the conduct of training related to such programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

H.J. Res. 513. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PHILBIN:

H.J. Res. 514. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PODELL:

H.J. Res. 515. Joint resolution creating a Select Joint Committee on Population and Family Planning; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ROGERS of Florida:

H.J. Res. 516. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States permitting the offering of prayers and the reading of the Bible in public schools in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SKUBITZ:

H.J. Res. 517. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey:

H.J. Res. 518. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that the right to vote shall not be denied on account of age to persons who are 18 years of age or older; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TUNNEY:

H.J. Res. 519. Joint resolution to request the President to negotiate with the Mexican Government for the purpose of setting up a joint United States-Mexican Commission to investigate the flow of marihuana, narcotic drugs, and dangerous drugs between the United States and Mexico; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WOLFF:

H.J. Res. 520. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. Con. Res. 155. Concurrent resolution reaffirming the support of the Congress for United Nations peacekeeping and peacemaking operations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ANNUNZIO:

H. Res. 287. Resolution to abolish the Committee on Internal Security and enlarge the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BELL of California:

H. Res. 288. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to establishing an all-volunteer military force; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. REID of New York:

H. Res. 289. Resolution to abolish the Committee on Internal Security and enlarge the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RODINO:

H. Res. 290. Resolution, U.S. aid for Iraqi Jews; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ROSENTHAL:

H. Res. 291. Resolution to abolish the Committee on Internal Security and enlarge the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WOLFF:

H. Res. 292. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to the establishment of permanent peace in the Middle East; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Res. 293. Resolution establishing a Special Committee on the Captive Nations; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

35. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Massachusetts, relative to amending the Health Professional Educational Assistance Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

36. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, relative to the amounts of minimum monthly payments under the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

37. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Massachusetts, relative to income tax deductions for homeowners; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAMS:

H.R. 8209. A bill for the relief of Genaro M. Quodala; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ADDABO:

H.R. 8210. A bill for the relief of Edward J. Contino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8211. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe and Vincenza Giacalone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8212. A bill for the relief of Vincenzo Napolitano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8213. A bill for the relief of Dionysios and Dimitra Papadopoulos and minor son, Alexandros Papadopoulos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8214. A bill for the relief of Antonetta Rinaldi Zimbelli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANNUNZIO:

H.R. 8215. A bill for the relief of Giovanni Scianna; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BIAGGI:

H.R. 8216. A bill for the relief of Santino Badalamenti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8217. A bill for the relief of Salvatore Bivona; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8218. A bill for the relief of Mariano and Dolores Cabiglosu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8219. A bill for the relief of Maria Cavallo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8220. A bill for the relief of Anna Criscuolo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8221. A bill for the relief of Angels DeGuzman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8222. A bill for the relief of Vincenzo Gallina; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8223. A bill for the relief of Lucia Guido; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8224. A bill for the relief of Francesca Mauro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8225. A bill for the relief of Ralph A. Passidomo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRASCO:

H.R. 8229. A bill for the relief of Consuela R. Rullan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia (by request):

H.R. 8230. A bill for the relief of Nayagam Josinath Hillary and his wife, Nirmala Mercy Hillary; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8231. A bill for the relief of Nickolas George Polizos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CAREY:

H.R. 8232. A bill for the relief of Yoshiko Ishizawa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. CHISHOLM:

H.R. 8233. A bill for the relief of Chester Stona; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 8234. A bill for the relief of Dr. Aristol Coronel Sandoval and Dr. Alicia Calicosa Sandoval; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EILBERG:

H.R. 8235. A bill for the relief of Rocco Vernisi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 8236. A bill for the relief of Mr. Andrea Ripepi and Mrs. Concetta Ripepi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GIAIMO:

H.R. 8237. A bill for the relief of Enrico Capobianco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GILBERT:

H.R. 8238. A bill for the relief of Marco Valra; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI:

H.R. 8239. A bill for the relief of Giovanni Lavorato; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MICHEL:

H.R. 8240. A bill for the relief of Charles Verbeke; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOLLOHAN:

H.R. 8241. A bill for the relief of Dr. Aguedo Avaricio Retodo, Jr., and his wife, Amelia Retodo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROONEY of New York:

H.R. 8242. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Sebastiano Saglimbeni; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROSENTHAL:

H.R. 8243. A bill for the relief of Antonio Nuccio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 8244. A bill for the relief of Rachel F. Fuentes Arrogante; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8245. A bill for the relief of Carmela Lina Buttice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8246. A bill for the relief of Nguyen Thi Thu Cuc; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8247. A bill for the relief of Isaac Destin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8248. A bill for the relief of Joseph Graham; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8249. A bill for the relief of Sylvia Cavada Guzman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8250. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Amathine (Amentine) S. Hernandez and her children, Viviane Marie Nidaud and Jean Michel Arbonel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8251. A bill for the relief of Edwin Halle Harris; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8252. A bill for relief of John Sellars Lyle; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8253. A bill for the relief of Teruko Morino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8254. A bill for the relief of Yu Yuet Moy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8255. A bill for the relief of Fabian Tolete and his wife, Pas D. Tolete; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8256. A bill for the relief of Marie Claudy Xavier; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHRIVER:

H.R. 8257. A bill for the relief of Kimiko Nakandakari Kilne; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEAGUE of California:

H.R. 8258. A bill for the relief of Adello F. Villaruel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey:

H.R. 8259. A bill for the relief of Renato Benvenuto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8260. A bill for the relief of Pasquale Di Meglio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

70. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Percival E. Jackson, Brookville, N.Y., relative to revision of the Military Code; to the Committee on Armed Services.

71. Also, petition of Vladimir Marsani, Rome, Italy, relative to redress of grievances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.